FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

The Auditor Generalship.

BRIGHAM'S DECLINATION.

The Free Pipe Bill.

THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE.

Filling Vacancies.

THE EVANS COMMITTEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1872.

SENATE.

THE AUDITOR GENERALSHIP.

The Speaker presented the following communication:

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1872.—To Hon. John W. Geary, Governor—Dear Sir: When you did me the honor to appoint me Auditor General for the term of three years in the place of David Stanton, deceased, I was on the point of leaving home to be absent a number of weeks. Although the voluntary offer by you of this very responsible office was fully appreciated by me, had I acted on my own judgment I should have promptly declined the appointment, but friends whose opinions I value induced me to give the subject further consideration. You can testify that I did not seek the office, and with perfect sincerity I assure you that I do not desire it. My instinct and interest both counsel me to decline it, and I have so decided. At the head of an independent Republican journal, my position quite satisfies my ambition and affords employment for all my time, and I feel that I ought to accept no position or trust which might under any circumstances interfere with the free discharge of my duties as a journalist. Renewing the expression of my grateful appreciation of your kindness, I remain, dear sir, subscribe myself sincerely and respectfully yours, C. D. Brigham.

Speaker RUTAN brought this letter from Brigham to the Governor to-day, with a copy for the Senate. Brigham then left Philadelphia for the South.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM, a supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, authorizing the construction of a main channel and railroad in the southerly branch of said bridge of a clear height of seventy-five feet above low water, and construct the main channel span in the northerly branch, extending from the main pier to the Allegheny shore, with a clear opening span of three hundred feet, provided the United States authorities permit.

Also annexing a part of Reserve township to Allegheny city.

Also relating to the collection of certain taxes in Allegheny City, directing the Controller of said city to receive proposals from banks and banking institutions on certain deposits. Passed

NOMINATION.

George C. Sands has been nominated Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the following bills: An Act to restore the records of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinois; An Act for the construction of an addition to the United States Court House and Post Office building at Indianapolis, and for the purchase of additional ground adjoining the site of said building.

FILLING VACANCIES.

Mr. STRANG moved the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the House bill providing that in case of the death of the Auditor or Surveyor General between his election and the first Tuesday in June, the said Governor shall appoint till the first Tuesday in December following, the election of a new officer to occur at the next October election. He made this motion to enable the Senate to act upon the bill. The bill continued Hartranft in office till the next election. The motion to discharge was agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brooke, Crawford, Davis (Westmoreland), Derbyshire, Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Graham, Humphreys, Nagle, Randall, Strang and Rutan—13.

Nays—Messrs. Billingfelt, Collins, Mcsherry, Putnam, Warfel and Weakley—5.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved a postponement of the bill till Thursday. Lost—yeas 7, nays 15.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved to strike out the provision continuing Hartranft as Auditor General.

FREE OIL BILL.

The bill was then postponed to allow Mr. Allen to call up the House bill repealing the proviso of the second section of the supplement to the general manufacturing bill of 1862, which supplement was passed in 1871. Passed.

This bill, which has already passed the House on motion of Mr. McJunkin, repeals the proviso in the free oil pipe bill passed last week, which provided that no pipes shall be allowed within five miles of the State line, and that oil shall be given for transportation to the railroad having the greatest length of track in Pennsylvania.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

The bill in relation to the Auditor General was resumed. Mr. Billingfelt's amendment was lost.

Yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Petriken, Purman, Warfel and Weakley—5.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Brooke, Crawford, Davis (Philadelphia), Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Fluch, Graham, Humphreys, Mcsherry, Mumma, Nagle, Randall, Strang and Rutan—16. Those not voting were absent.

Mr. BILLINGFELT then moved to substitute G. Dawson Coleman for Hartranft in the bill. Lost.

The bill then passed finally, and goes to the Governor for his approval—yeas, 19; nays, 2—namely, Messrs. Billingfelt and Warfel.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Nothing was done of interest to Western Pennsylvania, except the McJunkin's bill to the supplement reported in the Senate proceedings.

THE EVANS COMMITTEE.

The Evans Committee meets Wednesday evening. All the gentlemen named in the Harrisburg correspondence of the New York Herald will be requested an opportunity to be heard, and every effort will be made to have Evans present also.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's day was more general to-day than on any previous occasion. It was favored by pleasant weather. The procession embraced all the Irish Catholic charitable societies of the city and vicinity, and was very attractive. The Mayor and city government reviewed the procession on its march.

LOWELL.

LOWELL, MASS., March 18.—The Catholic societies had a grand procession.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's day by the Irish residents in this vicinity was noteworthy of great enthusiasm and the absence of disturbing elements. The occasion resembled a general holiday. The procession in this city probably numbered 1,500, headed by the Sixty-ninth and First New Jersey militia and several military organizations. Among the attractions were the "Gallow Glasses," a body of men in the ancient costume of the Irish. A banner was presented to the St. Patrick Alliance by a nun of Kenware, Canada. Most of the streets were packed with sight-seers. The procession was reviewed by the Mayor and other members of the city Government.

Brooklyn also had a fine procession, probably a mile in length. Two men who attempted to cross the route of the procession were severely beaten. The assailant in one case was arrested. There was considerable excitement, and once an attempt was made to move against the police, but did not become serious, and quiet was quickly restored. The banquets given to-night by prominent societies passed off pleasantly.

IOWA.

The Gold Excitement.

SIOUX CITY, March 18.—The various efforts which have been made in this city to turn a large tide of immigration into the Black Hills in Dakotah, for the purpose of developing the wonderful mineral and agricultural resources, has had the effect of thoroughly waking up the people of the territory to the great temptations of this movement. Several large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in the southern part of the territory during the past week. An adjourned meeting will be held at Yankton to-morrow night, at which a plan of action will be decided upon. A committee of fifteen, appointed at a meeting last week, have prepared a petition asking for a partial abrogation of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, which will be circulated at once and forwarded to Washington.

BALTIMORE.

Extensive Swindling.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Jos. A. Thomas, of the firm of J. A. Thomas & Co., extensive oyster and fruit packers of this city, was arrested on Saturday afternoon on a charge of defrauding Thomas Wilson, a capitalist of this city, of $50,000 advanced on forged drafts. In default of $75,000 bail, Thomas was committed to jail. An additional warrant was issued from the Criminal Court against Thomas for obtaining $150,000 on similar false pretenses. It seems that Thomas has been in the habit of obtaining advances on drafts at short date, on parties in the west, to whom he alleged he had shipped goods.

The "Democrat" Ordered to be Sold.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—In the matter of the difference between the proprietors of the Missouri *Democrat*, Judge Madill this morning appointed Wm. H. McKee, one of the firm, receiver, and order the sale of the establishment, to take place on Friday next, and to be limited to parties in interest; terms, one-half cash and the balance in three and six months.

CONGRESS.

Chicago Relief Bill.

Recommendations to Office—The Purchase of Independence Hall—Publishing Long Debates.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1872.

SENATE.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. CARPENTER presented a memorial of 1,500 officers and soldiers of Wisconsin regiments, asking for a modification of the land laws in favor of soldiers.

THE PURCHASE OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey proposing that the United States purchase Independence Hall, and the purchase money to be used by Philadelphia to erect buildings for the centennial anniversary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Nebraska city; also, granting the Fort Kearney military reservation to Nebraska for the benefit of a State deaf and dumb and insane asylum.

By Mr. KELLOGG, to aid in rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river, and providing for the issue of United States 10-40 bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company to aid in the construction of a levee from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Fort Jackson, La.

By Mr. PRATT, providing that the States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio shall have their accounts stated in regard to the five per cent. act of March 3, 1857.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO OFFICE.

Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution asking the President for a statement of recommendations to office made by the Senators of New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska.

Mr. FENTON said he would vote for it, as his colleague thought it necessary for his vindication, and he would vote also for the amendment offered by Mr. Tipton extending the inquiry to all Senators.

Mr. Tipton's amendment was defeated—yeas 24, nays 29.

Mr. CONKLING then said he would modify the resolution in accordance with Mr. Trumbull's amendment, offered some days since.

A. G. THURMAN said that the resolution was unworthy of the Senate, and he was opposed to it. It would end in smoke, and even if the report showed that Conkling had not a single recommendation on file, it would not vindicate him from the charge of using such influences. His colleague would say then that he was too shrewd to put his recommendations on paper, and that he made them orally to the President or to his familiars.

Mr. CONKLING said the resolution, as modified, would call for information on that subject, too.

Mr. THURMAN said it was not to be expected that the administration would give a list of its familiars.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—24 yeas, 30 nays.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment asking the departments to distinguish between recommendations and mere references of the papers of applicants to the proper Departments.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the modification.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to include Indiana.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

The resolution as modified was then adopted.

The Senate then took up the

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT advocated it, and said he believed it constitutional.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) opposed it.

Mr. CARPENTER argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and that if passed it would not benefit the poor, but only the "nabobs" of Chicago.

Mr. LOGAN argued that the bill was constitutional, and that there were many precedents for it. He said that this talk about the "nabobs" of Chicago arose from the prejudice of small towns like Milwaukee against a great city. [Laughter].

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DUNNELL, concerning lands granted for a railroad from St. Croix to Lake Superior, allowing settlers who paid two dollars and fifty cents per acre to the Government for land in even sections to enter equal quantities in odd numbered sections without cost.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. HOOPER's Supplementary Civil Rights bill came up, but much time was consumed on dilatary motions, that the bill it went over.

THE TREASURY BALANCE.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, offered a resolution for the disbursement of the Treasury balance. Rejected.

PUBLISHING LONG DEBATES.

Mr. KELLY (Pa.) moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill to contract with the proprietors of the *Congressional Globe* for reporting and publishing long debates of Congress for two years.

Mr. BEATTY opposed the motion.

The rules were suspended and the bill taken up—yeas 123, nays 53.

After some discussion and several votes by yeas and nays, the House adjourned without having disposed of the bill, which comes up as unfinished business to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

The Earl of Mayo's Assassin Executed—Commune Uprising Anniversary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-night, Gladstone, in answering Disraeli's inquiry, stated that the reply of the American Government to Lord Granville's note concerning the Alabama claims was received by her Majesty's Government on the 11th instant. It was gratifying to be able to say that it was couched in courteous and friendly terms. [Cheers.] Our views, he continued, are not adopted; hence, in the opinion of the Government, an answer is required, which the Government of the United States appears to invite. This answer will be delivered to the American Minister in London before Thursday of the present week. It would be inconsistent with public business to lay the correspondence before Parliament at present, particularly as the Congress of the United States has declined to ask it of the President. The tenor of our communication, while it shows that we are anxious to carry the treaty into execution, will, I trust, not fail to indicate the true spirit and nature of the case which the honor of this country demands.

The statement of the Premier was received at the close with loud cheers.

Granville, in the House of Lords, made a reply in substance the same, to the inquiry of the Earl of Malmesbury concerning the correspondence, adding that the papers would be produced as soon as possible. He assured the Lordships that he was aware of the public anxiety on the subject and the grave responsibility attaching to the Government in dealing with it.

INDIA.

ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

CALCUTTA, March 18, *via* LONDON.—The assassin of the Earl of Mayo has been executed. He made a confession, declaring that the death of the Viceroy was not the result of a conspiracy, as he alone designed and carried out the murder. He also said that he intended to kill Gen. Stewart, who accompanied the Earl of Mayo on his tour of inspection to Fort Blain, and was only prevented from fully executing his purpose by the promptness of his arrest after attacking the Viceroy.

FRANCE.

COMMUNE UPRISING ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, March 18.—To-day being the anniversary of the Commune, it was feared that disorderly demonstrations would be made in the celebration of the event, and the Government has taken precautionary measures.

MEMPHIS.

A Desperate Encounter.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—A desperate fight occurred at President's Island, a few miles below this city, yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Rodegan went there for the purpose of arresting a desperado negro named John White, who for some time has been a terror to the negroes there. Rodegan was met by a body of negroes, who were armed, and proposed to assist in the arrest, but stated that White had barricaded his cabin, and would make a desperate fight. Deputy Sheriff Rodegan approached the cabin, and demanded a surrender. White refused, saying he would be murdered by the negroes if he did. After some further parleying one of the negroes approached the cabin, and was shot dead by White, who rushed out and secured his gun. In a few moments he shot another, and secured his gun also, but was wounded as he retreated to his cabin, from which he opened a sharp fire, wounding four others. Rodegan, seeing it was impossible to dislodge him, sent to the city for assistance. Deputy Sheriff Mike Pyne summoned a posse and went over. He proceeded to take means to burn White's cabin. On seeing this he surrendered. After his arrest it was with the greatest difficulty that the negroes were kept from shooting him. They even threatened to shoot the officers if he was not delivered up to them. White was brought to the city and jailed. He has served a regular term in the Third Cavalry, and, it is said, has killed several men before.

—A North Carolina dispatch says: There are vague rumors that Henry Berry Lowry, of the Lowry gang of Ku-Klux bandits, recently shot himself, accidentally, or that he fled the country.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CINCINNATI.

A Terrible Boiler Explosion.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

Five Others Wounded.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—At half-past two this afternoon the fire bells rang from Liberty street and Central avenue. The signals "no fire" soon followed. It was not till the whole city was shocked by the intelligence of one of the most terrific boiler explosions ever experienced here—perhaps in some respects most remarkable as the most singular in the history of casualties. A battery of steam boilers in the soap and candle factory of Messrs. Woods & Cenahan, occupying the large front at 69½ Central avenue, had exploded with an unheard-of violence. In the factory were about eighty persons. Two of these were horribly mangled and instantly killed and two slightly wounded. All the others escaped

On Ray Miller street, over half a mile distant by map measurement, three little girls in a front yard were jumping rope. One-sixteenth of this boiler was hurled all that distance over the house tops upon their heads. Two of them were killed instantly. The third was mortally wounded, but is not yet dead. This piece of boiler is a perfect cylinder, ten feet four inches long, and twenty-four inches in diameter. It weighs about a ton. Persons who saw it say it looked like a stove pipe sailing in the air just above the roofs. A party of ladies on York St., more than half a mile north from where it alighted, saw it going, and say it resembled a board sailing in the air. The front yard in which it alighted is not more than eight feet and is enclosed by an iron railing fence. The boiler landed in the yard, parallel with the fence, injuring the railing but slightly and tearing up a stone step to the door. Farther down the street was about four feet more of the boiler, with the head of the same. This portion was much torn.

The casualties at the factory where the explosion occurred were engineer Barney Schaffer, who had been acting in that capacity at these works for more than thirteen years. He was standing about twenty feet from the boiler that exploded, putting coal in the furnaces of another battery. He was mangled horribly. He leaves a wife and five children. He was a German, about fifty years old.

James Unrich a German, about the same age, attended a tank. He had gone into the engine room on a temporary errand. He was torn to pieces. He leaves a wife and five children.

George Herring, an employe in the works, was severely, though not dangerously, bruised.

Lizzie Hoffman, also an employe, was struck and slightly wounded in the face.

Michael Schiemer, a mason, employed at the factory, was struck by a fragment of the boiler and injured slightly.

George Harper was covered with debris and slightly bruised. These were all the injuries at the factory. The children killed on Bay Miller street were Alice Thornton, six years. She was in front of her residence, and was talking to down town to her grandmother. Cora Cole, also six years old, was turning a rope with Emma Forbus, also six, for Emma Thornton, who had just learned to jump the rope. Emma Forbus was mortally wounded. All three children live near Bay Miller and Olive streets, half a mile distant from the place of the explosion, and so far off that the report of it could scarcely, if at all, be heard.

There were two boilers in the battery that exploded, each thirty feet long and twenty-four inches in diameter, without a flue. They were eight years old, of 7-16 inches iron. Originally it was apparently strong. It was tested just fall with three hundred and sixty pounds of cold water pressure. It stood it well. Three hundred pounds pressure had been used on it in the works, but of late has been subject to two hundred and fifty pounds. These were used for supplying steam for tanking out lard, and for making candles. A portion of one of these boilers, about six feet long, was found in the middle of the alley. It had fell back to about the spot it started from, burying itself several feet in the ground. It was probably the remainder of this boiler which went to Bay Miller street. The other boiler was blown through a wall of brick a foot thick. Heaviness and several feet of earth into Providence street, where it lodged. This boiler would have careered eastwardly over the city as the other westwardly but for the destruction. The man-head and boiler-head lodged in Moore's tannery on Providence street near where the boiler lay. Quite a large amount of mud was blown out of the boiler in the tannery boilers which were in a skeleton shed in a court among brick buildings and the roof offered scarcely any resistance to the boilers. The adjacent property and the walls of the buildings and the stack of the furnace, were scarcely at all injured. The lard tanks near the boilers and a few wooden tanks adjacent were overturned, while other frail vessels were undisturbed.

Engineer George Herringer, of the boiler that exploded, was sitting near them. He has been mentioned before as severely but not dangerously wounded. He was blown from the boilers, the nearest man to them. When the boiler fell on little Alice Thornton it was hot. The men could not lay hands upon it, but had to get poles to lift it off her. The left leg of Unrich has not been found.

The cause of the explosion is not given. A few persons venture a guess as to what occasioned it. An investigation will probably follow.

Denial from Senator ner—Contempt Case Postponed.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The *Times and Chronicle's* special from Washington to-day says: Mr. Sumner authorizes the Washington correspondent to say that the reported conversation with Senator Wilson, wherein he (Sumner) is quoted as telling his colleague that their political paths must soon openly diverge, is a stretched humbug and the invention of some enemy who seems determined to misrepresent his position. No such conversation took place, and Sumner has not said that he intended to assail the President and the administration in the Senate Chamber with all the power at his command.

CONTEMPT CASE POSTPONED.

The case of contempt of the Mayor and re-districting commissioners before Judge Cox was to-day postponed till Friday, on account of the absence of the counsel for the plaintiff.

NEW YORK.

The Vice Presidency.

A British Officer Examining our Military Defences — Exchanging Pulpits — The Hall Case.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1872.—A special from Washington to the *Times* says the friends of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are very active in the movement to secure him the nomination for the Vice Presidency at Philadelphia. A meeting was held in Washington recently in this city that he was positive that President Grant favored the nomination of Wilson for the position.

EXAMINING OUR MILITARY DEFENCES.

The *Herald's* Washington special states that since the arrival of Rear Admiral Ingliefield in this country, six weeks ago, as naval *attache* of the British legation at Washington, he has been inquiring minutely and thoroughly into our naval and military condition. In this he has had every facility from our Government. He has already inspected the defences at New York and along the New England coast, and was lately ordered by Minister Thornton to visit New Orleans and inspect the defences at that and other Southern ports. All this excites much comment among army and navy officers.

THE HALL CASE.

Justice Daly decided to-day that the court could extend its term to the conclusion of the trial of any case before it. The Hall case will, therefore, be proceeded with.

The jurors in the Hall case will be discharged and a new panel summoned, their names being retained in the jury box. Judge Daly expresses doubts as to whether the court now held by Recorder Hackett is valid, and which court has power to summon a new panel.

A VICTIM'S TESTIMONY.

Wm. L. Flagg, who says he was one of the victims, and whose testimony before the Custom House Committee was called a downright lie by Special Agent Howe, publishes a card reaffirming his original statement that Howe settled the Cooper case for a thousand dollars.

OPENING LETTERS.

Robert Elcer, a letter carrier, and Freeman Cornish, proprietor of a gift enterprise, charged with removing letters from the postoffice and opening the same, are held to await the action of the grand jury.

SMALL-POX.

Fifteen secreted cases of small-pox were discovered by the health officers last week. There were 187 cases in hospital on Sunday, and seven deaths during the past forty-eight hours.

EXCHANGING PULPITS.

Reverends Hepworth and Henry Ward Beecher exchanged pulpits yesterday, the latter preaching in Steinway Hall and the former in Brooklyn.

ARRIVED.

The steamer India, from Glasgow, has arrived.

—The New York *World* hopes that the Democrats will have nothing to do with the Cincinnati Convention. It urges the Democrats to pursue a liberal course, ut thinks it would be very impolitic to press any candidate upon the Cincinnatians.

—MR. A. B. Brounlee, an old highly esteemed citizen, and ex-Mayor of Toledo, died last Sunday.

THE CAPITAL.

The Petroleum Interest.

Surveyor at New Orleans—Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Custom House investigation was resumed to-day. Murphy corrected his testimony of Saturday as to the time when the President had said Lect ought to leave the General Order business.

SURVEYOR AT NEW ORLEANS.

The nomination of Parker to succeed Longstreet as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans will not be acted on for several days. A committee in opposition to Parker has arrived, and had an interview with the President this afternoon.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

The House Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred complaints against the South Improvement Company, will hear a committee of oil producers on the subject, who are expected from the oil districts in Western Pennsylvania. It is alleged that the South Improvement Company have made a combination with the New York Central, New York and Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies for a term of five years, the object of which is to control all transportation of oil at advanced rates. The rates under this arrangement have been advanced one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, which will amount to an increase of the cost for transportation alone of over eight millions of dollars per annum, two-thirds of which is to go to the Improvement Company in the shape of drawbacks, and for which they render no equivalent. The people of the oil region are intensely excited; and they are holding meetings and organizing for self-protection. They have formed a secret political organization, which they claim will enroll over thirty thousand voters, and be strong enough to change the political complexion of the State, if necessary, to protect them from monopolists.

MELANGE.

LOOK out for mad dogs now. There is nothing makes a dog so mad as to be compelled to sit on the doorsteps and vainly howl for admittance.—*Boston Globe.*

QUEEN VICTORIA has presented her groom John Brown, with a gold medal, and has granted him an annuity of £25, in recognition of his promptness in arresting O'Connor last week, when he assaulted her Majesty.

A MODERN architect says we should no longer lath and plaster our houses, other modes of finish are more desirable. By the present system we build one home for ourselves, and two for the rats, no one can controvert the last assertion.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: It is said that Isaacs, the New York hangman, formerly wrote humorous paragraphs for the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and strung his talent to good account appear at the first glance, for he has merely left the work of a paragrapher to engage in preparing the noose.

SETH WILBUR PAINE, the editor of a little newspaper published in Utica, called the *Bee*, which has been conducted in the interest of hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary for a libel on Judge Doolittle, in connection with the recent shooting of a man by a woman in a street car in that city.

A country youth in a neighboring town having strongly objected to taking his medicines, was induced to make a hearty meal of buckwheat cakes and "maple syrup," but the latter proved to be hive syrup, of squills. The boy said he thought something naturally to signify nice in quite his father told him he could eat all he wanted to."

THERE is a deed on record in the town of Setico, Conn., bearing date of 1826, conveying from certain parties to the "Society of Shaking Quakers," a gin distillery for the express uses and purposes of support and help of said community, and for the support of the Gospel and the relief of the poor, the widow and the fatherless of this world, as the Gospel may require."

Vive le Empereur is an exciting cry at present in Paris, and *Vive la Republique!* would have been eighteen months ago. Yet citizens were surprised to hear the former repeated a few evenings since under the very nose of a police inspector. In the twinkling of an eye, the lights, tops, the offender was found to be an escaped parrot. The education of these birds should not go beyond a *Vive.*

VICTOR HUGO'S well-known drama, "Ruy Blas," has been revived at the Paris Odeon, after having been banished from the Parisian stage more than thirty years. The political allusions which caused the piece to be proscribed by the second Empire have naturally no significance in the present moment, and the success which has attended the revival is of a purely artistic and literary character.

THE imported imitation leaves which ornament the fashionable bonnets of the day, are manufactured by some chemical use of certain deadly poisons, to accomplish which, young girls and children are mostly employed. These necessitous and doomed creatures, are almost sure to lose their sight if long occupied in the fearful business, and not unfrequently die suddenly from the poisonous contact.

THE Protestants in Rome recently held public disputations with the Catholics respecting the historical evidences of St. Peter's martyrdom in that city, and are so well satisfied with the results that they have challenged their opponents to a second passage of arms upon the question of the supremacy of the Roman See. In such matters it is, however, always permitted both parties to thank a "Te Deum."

A LEAVENWORTH paper opens a local editorial article with the tremendous announcement that, "During the last four years Leavenworth, as a municipality, has been in a semi-catatonse condition." It must be dreadful, but Worcester gives no word that is any nearer like it than "catamount," and so we are in the dark as to what is meant. But we would rather be in a "comatose" than a "catamose" condition.

IT is now said that some of those persons upon whose solemn and dangerous charges has been made against Dr. Huston, of Baltimore, have come forward and denied many of the more important allegations, and, in consequence, public opinion somewhat subsided relative to the matter. The office of "Willie the Waif," The piece is a sensation of the most sensational character, and we presume will draw well. The audience last night was a large one.

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN.—Open daily from nine A. M., until ten o'clock P. M.

ELSEWHERE we mention the sudden death of Frederick Doerr, in Birmingham. Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of death from congestion of the lungs was rendered.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Evening---Old Business Disposed of---Rules Suspended and New Business Taken up.

Pursuant to a call, Allegheny Councils met last evening, (March 18, 1872,) for the purpose of disposing of old business left over from the regular meeting of Thursday, the 14th inst.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAS. MCBRIER.....President.
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk.

Select Council convened at half-past seven o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Belisteh, Cochran, Huckenstine, Megraw, Moul, Omsler, Patterson, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, Thompson, Wettach and President McBrier.

On motion of Mr. SCHOYER, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

from last meeting of Councils was then taken up, as follows, in all of which S. C. concurred, except otherwise noted: Resolution continuing lease of John McClance to a portion of wharf in the Eighth ward. Non-concurred and returned to Wharf Committee. Report of Gas Committee, Report of Committee on Fire Engines. Ordinance increasing salary of engineers and foremen of Fire Department; non-concurred. Resolution requesting John McGinnis to remove an unsafe building from his premises on 12 Avenue. S. C. non-concurred, and amended by inserting, "That the Street Committee notify Mr. McGinnis to put the building in a safe condition." Presenting and requiring petition to the removal of Western Penitentiary. Resolution for gas lamps in Isabella Court. Petition for grading Central street. Resolution for stone crossings in Third ward, non-curred and referred to Street Committee. Petition for changing name of Lake alley. Remonstrance against opening and extending of Webster avenue. Petition for engine house and station house in Ninth ward; non-concurred, and referred to Committee on City Property. Petition for sewer on Spring Garden avenue. Report of Committee on Markets. Ordinance creating office of Meat Inspector. Health Committee report. Act of Assembly relative to extension of city wharf; S. C. adhered to former action, and Messrs. Megraw and A. D. Smith appointed on Committee of Conference.

Report of Committee on Fire Engines, accompanied by resolution for a new engine house in Fourth ward; C. C. non-concurred, and asked for a Committee of Conference; no action. All other unfinished C. C. business not otherwise noted was concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. HUCKENSTINE the rules were suspended in order to take up new business.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to report in relation to the opening of Mary and Henderson streets. Referred.

Draft of a proposed act of Assembly amending section 4 of act of 1867, with reference to apportionment of city Councilmen. Approved in C. C.; S. C. concurred.

The Committee of Conference reported adversely to the approval of the draft of act of Assembly relating to the extension of the wharf.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HUGH MCNEILL.....President pro tem.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

Common Council was called to order at half-past seven o'clock. Present the following gentlemen, Mr. Hugh McNeill was on motion, called to the chair. The following members answered to their names: Messrs. Brown, Cooke, Drexler, Fisher, Grubbs, Gilleland, Gault, Hunker, Jones, Knox, McNeill, McDonald, McRoberts, Bea, Stedeford, Wallack, Walter.—8.

Quorum present by counting Stedeford street; concurred.

Report of Committee on Water; concurred in. Mr. GRUBBS asked permission to offer an act to amend Sec. 4, Chapter 2, Allegheny Code, by striking out the word "tri-ennially" and inserting "annually." Approved.

Profiles of Sturgeon, Grant and Bowen streets. Action of S. C. concurred in.

SOME UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Resolution in relation to Anderson Library, in which S. C. had non-concurred in, and referred to Committee on City Property. C. C. non-concurred, and adhered to former action. Messrs. Knox, McDonald and Smith appointed on Committee of Conference. Act of Assembly authorizing Councils to license pawnbrokers. Receded from former action, and concurred with S. C. Report of Committee on Surveys; concurred. Resolution with reference to opening Henderson and Mary streets; concurred.

NEW BUSINESS TAKEN UP.

Mr. WALTER moved to suspend rules in order to take up new business. Carried.

Mr. COOKE, a resolution for lamp post, on Ridge street, between Allegheny avenue and Rebecca street. Committee on Gas.

Mr. REA, resolution authorizing the Street Committe to have frame building on corner of McRoberts street and River avenue removed. Street Committee.

Mr. SMITH, Resolution that the Controller be authorized to renew the lease with John McCanog & Co., for wharf on Herr's Island at same rate as last year. Adopted.

Mr. RIGBY, communication setting forth that Mr. T. F. Grubbs had removed from the Second Ward to McClure township, and was not eligible to hold the office of Councilman from that ward. The matter was, on motion, referred to Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Walter Knox and Drexler.

Mr. DREXLER, resolution for opening an alley sixteen feet wide, north of Ohio avenue, parallel with Western avenue, Ninth ward. Committee on Streets.

Mr. RAY, petition from citizens of Seventh ward for water. Water Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

Public Entertainments.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The "Octoroon" was played in fine style last night at the Fifth Avenue, on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards' benefit. The audience was good in point of numbers, but not as large as we should like to have seen it. To-night "The Octoroon" will be repeated.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Kate Richmond began a week's engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House last night, in the "Waifs of New York." Miss Richmond appearing in the character of "Willie the Waif." The piece is a sensation of the most sensational character, and we presume will draw well. The audience last night was a large one.

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN.—Open daily from nine A. M., until ten o'clock P. M.

ELSEWHERE we mention the sudden death of Frederick Doerr, in Birmingham. Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of death from congestion of the lungs was rendered.

BREVITIES.

DRUNKEN men and women were to be seen on all corners last evening.

BUSINESS on the Monongahela levee begins to show some signs of life again.

ST. PETERS (German) church, Ormsby was consecrated Sunday by Bishop Domenec.

FREDERICK DOEHR, an employe in Ihmsen's glass house on the South Side died suddenly yesterday.

MAYOR BLACKMORE will be at least one hundred dollars better off this morning, the result of yesterday's parade.

A DELEGATION of Chippewa Indians passed through the city Sunday, on their way from Washington to the reservation of their tribe in Michigan.

A LITTLE child of Wm. Walters, residing in the Seventeen ward, was run over by a beer wagon on Penn avenue yesterday afternoon and seriously injured.

SOME fifteen of the merchants summoned for violating the city ordinance in obstructing pavements a week ago last Sabbath, have responded and paid their fines.

THE celebration of St. Patrick's day held in this city yesterday was highly creditable to the Irish people and others who engaged in it. The very best of order marked the occasion.

CLERK PATTERSON is in favor of as many St. Patrick's days as possible. Extra trains was taken to have room enough to care for the money. This morning at six he reaps his reward.

THE Union Republican Club of Allegheny, will meet to-night in the Select Council Chamber for the purpose of electing officers. The meeting could not be held in the new hall, as it is not ready for occupancy.

The *Leader* does not seem to know that the Roman Catholic authorities have never attempted to make the illustrious Patrick the patron saint of America, inasmuch as they have already designated a patroness for it in the Blessed Virgin Mary.

MR. JOHN GRAY, member of Common Council of the Fourteenth ward, who has been seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, we are glad to learn, is sufficiently convalescent to be able to move about his room. We hope to chronicle his entire recovery in a few days.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the corner of Federal street and Diamond, Allegheny, will go into operation April 1st. It will be occupied by families and single boarders. We understand several families now boarding on this side intend taking up their line of march and be among the number.

ONE of the bands of music yesterday made a very perfect exhibition by starting to play the "Boyne Water" coming through Coal Lane, but the flash of the eye of several old ladies living in that neighborhood was enough to change it to "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Boys," when all started off in good time.

A BILL was introduced last week and passed the lower House at Harrisburg, divorcing Dr. J. Guy McCandless and wife. The same application was made to our courts some time ago, but was killed by a motion for some reasons unknown to me. We understand both parties interested are willing for the Legislature to sever the matrimonial bonds.

SEVERAL of the boys wearing the green yesterday, tried their best to raise a row at the corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, but boys who wanted to drive his wagon through a gap in the procession; some of them were so drunk they insisted on fighting with friends, not knowing the difference between them and themselves.

THE BUCYRUS Ohio *Journal* says: The Pittsburg *Gazette*, a newspaper which is older than the Constitution of the United States, has enlarged its weekly paper and changed its form from the quarto to the folio. It is still, as it was, a good, heavy paper, and filled with ably selected matter it is as handsome as ever. We wish it all comes to this office.

Rev. A. D. Mayo D. D. of Cincinnati the eloquent and popular lecturer on "The Bible and Religion in our schools" is expected to be in this city in a few days, and we understand is engaged to deliver a lecture at Library Hall on the 26th inst. This announcement will doubtless fill the hall to its utmost capacity, as there is much curiosity to hear the Doctor on his favorite theme.

Simla.

From immemorial times, certain wild tracks through the mountains have served as a highway between the bleak steppes of Thibet and the valleys of Hindostan. The ranges of the Himalayas The wild herdsmen of the dimly known land beyond the snows cross to-day, as they did before William the Conqueror landed in England, over the Nitee and Niti passes and the wild valley of Nilpel, through the pretty villages of Nagkunda and Muthana, through the pine forest of Fagu, and over the Mashobra Hills, to exchange their butter and yaks and bearskins for grain and kauris. On a mountain, warmly wrapped in pine and rhododendron, and honeycombed with deep valleys, stands a quaint, little, red, wooden town, wandering up a hillside, and running for some distance along the ridge of its crest. It stands fifty miles deep in the mountains from the nearest plains; and to reach its you have to climb many a hill and cross many a brawling torrent. It must have been the obscurest little city in the world, only known to the eagles and swallows who dance forever over the valleys. One would suppose that a traveller might have looked for it in vain among the thousand hills of the Himalaya till he were turned gray; and so, indeed, many a one might; but a different fate awaited it. An Englishman in search of a sanitarium found it, after it had hidden itself undiscovered for—one does not like to say how many hundred years; ay, found it, and within a few years forced it to take a very prominent place among the pleasant places of the earth. Simla is the obscurest little city in the world, only known to the eagles and swallows who dance forever over the valleys. One would suppose that a traveller might have looked for it in

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110@110¼.

IT SEEMS that England is anxious to know something about our navy and such defenses as we have to defend ourselves against a foe. To accomplish this purpose and gain such knowledge she has an agent in our land "finding out things." He has little trouble in obtaining his information, for the United States Government is not afraid to show him either our strong or weak places, feeling that all creation can give us little trouble on our own waters and soil.

WE find the following floating around among our exchanges:

Minneapolis, since its absorption of the neighboring town of St. Anthony, is now the largest city in Minnesota, having nearly 25,000 population.

This is incorrect. St. Paul is the largest city yet in Minnesota, it having by the last United States census 20,030, whilst by the same the newly consolidated city of Minneapolis (including St. Anthony) has but 18,079. By a late school census, the population of St. Paul is ascertained to be 28,000, whilst Minneapolis does not claim over 20,000.

SOME WAG had the names of Grant and Greeley printed on slips, at the recent Republican primary election in Lancaster, and the result is said to be displeasing to the Greeleyites, who hoped for different results. The count showed "for President:"

Grant	4,623
Greeley	315
Majority	4,308

For Vice President the names of Colfax, Henry Wilson and Gov. Dennison were submitted with the following result:

For Colfax	4,698
For Wilson	296
For Dennison	119

As a "straw," this may be worth something to certain persons. There cannot be a doubt that Grant and Colfax will be supported by nine-tenths of the party throughout the country.

WE HAVE IT ON good authority that Mr. C. D. Brigham will not accept the office tendered him by Governor Geary. He feels that he does not fairly represent the Republicans of Allegheny county and is sufficiently candid to say so. In the appointment, the Governor felt that he was paying off old scores to the Republicans of this section, and Mr. Brigham is shrewd enough to discover the fact, and to act according to the dictates of common sense. If the Governor will receive suggestions, and is still determined to punish the leading Republicans of the west, because at his election they could not overcome his unpopularity with the masses, so far as to obtain for him an average majority, we would name as the most acceptable candidates, either "Benton" Kerr, Esq., or Col. James P. Barr. They may not accept the honor at his hands, but they are open and consistent enemies of the Republican party, and all its men and measures.

LABOR REFORMERS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is known to be openly and violently opposed to the re-nomination of General Grant, in a late issue says:

The nomination of Judge Davis by the Labor Reformers was not a felicitous one. He is in no sense a representative of that cause, and will fail to elicit any enthusiasm on the part of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows in either field or workshop. We very much question whether the Judge approves of the principles which the Labor Reformers profess.

The above journal cannot be called Republican by any means, but is what is commonly called "independent in politics," supporting such men, and such measures as most delight its managers. It is not in sympathy with the Labor Reform party, any more than it is with the Republican or Democratic; in fact it is not in sympathy with anything long at a time, except its own interests. It is, therefore, possibly as well able to judge dispassionately of parties and candidates as any journal in the land. The *Commercial* only reiterates what has over and over again been proven, when it states that the nomination of Judge Davis by the Labor Reformers is not "a felicitous one"—meaning thereby, that the measures and the candidate of that party are possibly not in harmony with each other. On the contrary both Grant and Colfax are literally "working men," both having applied themselves to the task of gaining a livelihood by the work of their hands, and the sweat of their brows. That they have been able, by their talents and application, to elevate themselves above the level of ordinary men, is much to their credit, and only proves that in this country

"Honor and shame from no condition rise."

While Judge Davis has never been known to labor, therefore, as contemplated by those who are ostensibly pushing the new party, Grant and Colfax have been, during the earlier portion of their lives, "working men," and are heartily, earnestly in sympathy with the desires of the laboring classes. They are true representatives of the working classes, and can be depended upon for all the support that is requisite in order to elevate and improve the condition of the laboring classes of society. It is the baldest absurdity to nominate two men like Davis and Parker, who have never worked a day in their lives, except as students and lawyers, and throw aside such men as Grant and Colfax, or Wilson, hoping thereby to bring about "labor reform." Grant was a farmer, Colfax a printer, and Wilson was a shoemaker, and all can fairly claim to have been working men, as we understand that term.

CONNECTICUT.

The election in this hitherto doubtful State, takes place a week from next Monday, being April 1st. The candidates are as follows:

Governor—Marshall Jewell (Rep.), R. D. Hubbard (Dem.), Francis Gillette (Temp.)

Lieutenant Governor—Morris Tyler (Rep.), Charles Atwater (Dem.), A. S. Beardsley (Temp.)

Secretary of State—Hiram Appelman (Rep.), J. W. Stedman (Dem.), H. P. Lawrence (Temp.)

Treasurer—D. P. Nichols (Rep.), M. B. Richardson (Dem.), George Greenman (Temp.)

Comptroller—J. W. Manning (Rep.), Thomas Sanford (Dem.), Dabney Carr (Temp.)

In 1854 the State was carried by the Democrats against the Whigs by a majority of 9,000. In 1855 the "American" ticket swept Democracy entirely out of sight, and from the organization of the Republican party in the State in 1856 down to 1866, a period of ten years, it continued a line of unbroken victories. In 1867 and 1868 the Temperance and Labor Reform parties succeeded in drawing sufficient votes from our party, and gave the State to Democracy by an average majority of less than 2,000, but in the latter year General Grant in November received the triumphant endorsement of the party in the State by over 3,000 majority, proving that on a full vote, and with united strength, Republicanism in Connecticut can be relied upon.

In 1869 we again carried the State by a small majority—less than 1,000—but in 1870 Labor Reform and Temperance, which always draw their support from the Republican party, handed us over again to the enemies, giving them the State by 843 majority. Last year, after a fierce struggle, in which the State was most thoroughly canvassed and every issue carefully discussed, we regained the ascendancy, electing Marshall Jewell and the whole State ticket by an average majority of 100. It will therefore be seen that neither party has much to go and come on, and as the Temperance men have a full ticket in the field, notwithstanding the past has taught them, that they cannot hope to succeed with a third ticket, and that inevitable defeat to Republicanism must follow the division of its strength, we are somewhat doubtful of the result being in our favor.

We find room for hope, however, in one fact. Democracy has not the Tammany fund this year to draw upon, and it has been chiefly owing to this powerful agent in times past that we have lost. Connecticut lies close to New York, and it has been an easy matter to send thither, from the sinks of the sinful city, a few hundred voters, which would largely tend to turn the tables against us, and it has been known that the proceeds of Tammany villainy have been freely scattered throughout the cities of Connecticut to our detriment. All this is now, thanks to God, done away with, and in a fair field, the young progressive party of economy and reform may prove able to defeat its double enemy.

It is one of the strangest freaks in our political history that exhibits itself every now and then, in the shape of an opposition to the regular Republican organization, based on some one idea, such as Temperance or Labor Reform. All reform must come through the Republican party, if at all; and yet, ignoring this well-known and acknowledged fact, a few fanatical leaders will, every now and then, introduce an element which cannot succeed alone, but almost always secures the election of the common enemy. Not content with the progress made and making by the only party which can, by succeeding, accomplish anything that they desire, they, with flagrant obstinacy, persist in running a candidate of their own, although they know that the result will, in all likelihood, be the total defeat of their hopes, through the election of a Democrat.

We do not despair entirely of carrying Connecticut, although we do not consider the case at all a certain one. Our friends there have been through the battle many times, know just what work is to be done, and go into the fight with all their strength. On the other hand, Democracy made their best canvass last year, had the assistance too of Tammany, and lost, and no wonder they are discouraged. The contest for the legislature will be more bitter than on the State ticket, as a successor to Senator Ferry is to be elected. We hope to carry Connecticut, but if we fail, it will be wholly owing to the self-styled temperance party.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

A YANKEE speculator has bought the falls of Minnehaha, in the belief that people will want to come to see how high a waterfall there is there.

LONDON smoke was a favorite color last year, and now Paris in flames is fashionable. Hereabouts, however, Pittsburgh soot is almost universally worn.

THE Green mountains are white now, but it will not be very long, if summer does not follow spring's example, and linger in the lap of winter—until the White mountains are green.

THE Boston *Globe* has just been started as an expensive, first class newspaper and its editor remarks in his current notes that he dosen't care what eagles fly the highest, but he can testify that golden eagles fly the fastest.

THE small pox at present in Philadelphia is said to be the most general, fatal and long continued epidemic that has ever visited the Quaker city. More than two hundred deaths per week have filled the halls of mortality, and the cry is, still they go.

WE do not remember ever before to have seen the press of Pennsylvania so nearly unanimous as now, when scarcely a single paper has indulged in a single word of praise or comment of any sort upon the Governor's appointment of Auditor General.

THE Russian royal family are increasers. They are not satisfied with old boundaries. Since the time of Peter, surnamed the Great, the Russian empire has been doubled in size, and now we hear that the Grand Duke Alexis is about to double the Cape of Good Hope.

VERVIERS, a city of Belgium, must be in a bad way. The great violinist, Vieuxtemps, gave a concert there recently and was enthusiastically received, the next morning he gave a cheap concert for workingmen, and a great many of them must be out of employment as the hall was crowded.

ENGLISH men of war seem to go ashore and founder even more frequently than American naval vessels; but then there are a great many more of them which makes a difference. But on the other hand we may claim that the Guerriere has low down risen its share towards increasing the list of accidents of that nature.

SOME of the *moderate* men in Franklin flung a man through a plate glass window because he said the Southern Improvement Company would be a good thing for the oil regions. After this the villain was arrested and fined seventy-five dollars for breaking the window through which he was thrown. He said he would have gone through it without breaking it if he could, but they declined to believe such a man.

IT is the fashion in Cincinnati whenever a singer comes to town, for a choice selection of the fools of the place to become poetastic and show their folly in odes and sonnets, which the Cincinnati *Commercial* prints. Nilsson had bushels of these "tributes" flung at her in this way, and other singers have been similarly annoyed. It is thought that neither the *Commercial* nor the writers mean any harm, but simply err through ignorance.

IF somebody does not undertake the slaughter of the man Tourjee in Boston pretty soon, we think the country will be justified in organizing a vigilance committee, and wreaking vengeance upon him. He proposes all sorts of flashy sensations, for what he and Gilmore call the musical jubilee, but which promises to be a sort of an orgie of noise. The man is ridiculous, because he wants to play a tune on an English cannon through the Atlantic cable, and he approaches impiety when he suggests opening his fine imitation of pandemonium by heaving one hundred clergymen shout out the Lord's prayer in concert.

FOR CONGRESS.

PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—In your issue of the 16th, you mention several prominent gentlemen as possible candidates for Congressional honors. Thinking you may have overlooked the name of *H. W. Oliver, Jr.*, the able President of Common Counsils, whom I hope will allow his name to be brought forward as a candidate, and, if so, will make by all means a strong candidate and one in every way well qualified to represent our district. S.

Small.

A London newspaper calls attention to an ingenious fraud lately perpetrated in that city. It appears that a *canard* had been put into circulation to the effect that the penny pieces of 1860, issued by the British mint, by some mistake contained a large quantity of gold. The authors of this statement seemed to have commenced operations by going about to the newspaper boys and flower-girls and offering them twopence or threepence for pennies of the above date. The news spread, and these boys and girls, out of their scanty earnings, began buying instead of selling, and the authors of the deception gradually raised the price, and succeeded in disposing of a large number of pennies which they had been for some time accumulating, at prices ranging from sixpence to a shilling. All this was done by a further circulation of a rumor that the postoffice had intimated its readiness to buy in all the 1864 pennies brought to it at a large price. The consequence was, that the London General Postoffice has been inundated with poor boys and girls offering these pennies for sale; and many are the sad tales told of the bitter disappointment and heartrending grief young speculators have exhibited on finding that the whole thing was a hoax. The excitement, we understand, has been very great in the transpontine districts, young persons constantly calling at shops with a view to obtain some of the much-desired pence. A cruel and heartless hoax has been practised, and all we can do is to hope that some of the perpetrators will be discovered, and that the youthful victims will learn a lesson of caution in matters of speculation, and remember that all things which glitter, and some things which do not, are not gold.

MARK HEBER'S LUCK.

An Indian Story.

Mark Heber returned home from his father's funeral with the problem of his own future pressing upon his thoughts, and demanding a prompt solution.

His home had been, from his earliest remembrance, upon a stony, worn-out farm of fifty acres, situated upon the Seneca Lake, in Western New York. His father had become so heavily involved in debt, that two weeks before his death the farm had been sold by foreclosure of mortgage.

And now what was Mark to do?

He was a lad of nineteen, slight and boyish in frame, but with the strength of a man in his sinewy arms. He had had the usual advantages of education afforded to farmer's sons.

He returned home from his father's grave to the small, unpainted story and a half house, and after him came his father's only brother, a well-to-do farmer, who resided in the neighborhood.

This uncle, Mr. William Heber, was a man of sixty years, pompous and self-important. His soul was of the smallest pattern, and he had never been known to do a generous deed, while he had done many mean ones.

"Well, Mark," said his uncle, "I've sent my folks on home, so that I can have a good talk with you. Morgan tells me he wants the farm. He has held off two weeks while George was dying, but he wants to move in next week. What are you going to do?"

"I don't know uncle. I am trying to think. What can I do?"

"I have thought the matter over," said Mr. Heber, "and have thought upon a plan. I am willing to take you Mark, and treat you as my own son. You shall have a home at my house, and a seat at my table. What do you say?"

"You forget, uncle, that I have some one to provide for besides myself," said Mark. "Suppose I were to accept this offer of yours, what will you do for Gay?

"The girl is no relation of yours Mark? The boy sighed.

"Poor little Gay," he said; "hers is a hard lot. Do you remember how the child came by her name? It is thirteen years this spring since a lady stopped at our door and asked leave to remain over night. She stayed on day after day, growing weaker and weaker. It did not take long to discover that she was insane. She called the child Gay, and sometimes Gabrielle, which is Gay's true name. But she did not tell her surname, nor anything concerning herself. Late that summer she died. No one ever came to inquire after her or the child."

"Her mother was a crazy tramp, and nothing more. No wonder George was behindhand, when his wife adopted the child of a tramp and brought her up a lady," said his uncle.

Mark colored.

"I cannot hear a word against my mother, sir," he said. "I shall protect Gay while I live, and she shall not be separated from me."

"Then I wash my hands of you," exclaimed Mr. Heber, angrily. "You can go your own way, and get your own living."

"Very well, sir," said Mark quietly; "that is settled then."

In one week Mark had sold a pair of colts which he had raised himself, for five hundred dollars, the household furniture for nearly as much more, and was on his way, with little Gay, to the far west, to seek their fortune.

The young travellers arrived at Leavenworth, after a long and fatiguing journey.

Here Mark, while looking for a wagon and a yoke of oxen with which to cross the prairies, fell in with an old farmer named Whitman, who had been living in Western Kansas, but did not like it, and was now on his way to Nebraska. Mark concluded to join him, and Mr. Whitman assisted him in purchasing a suitable outfit, and that same night Mark and Gay were snugly ensconced in their huge travelling wagon, outside of the city, on the edge of the prairie, where Mr. Whitman, with his wife and seven children, were encamped. Six other families were with them—the seven wagons being "parked" in the form of a circle—that is, the pole of one wagon resting upon the rear of another—and the oxen, mules, horses, cows, dogs and pigs being gathered in the circle thus protected.

Outside the circle of wagons a great fire was burning, and as Mark's wagon drove up, the conductor of the train, Mr. Landford, came forward and welcomed the newcomers.

It seemed to Gay and to Mark that they had entered a new and wonderous world.

Both lay long awake that night in their wagon, close up under the canvas roof, and they talked in whispers of their great future, and wondered what was in store for them.

The next morning at daybreak the camp was astir. By sunrise the wagon train was on its way toward the north-west.

At night they halted beside a small stream and parked the wagons, and had supper, and talked and sang songs and told stories, like one great joyous family.

At daybreak, again they were on the way.

In the course of ten days, having travelled rapidly for ox teams, they reached the Little Blue river, a branch of the Big Blue. The women built fires and began the preparation of supper. The men proceeded to park the wagons.

"The last train I took over this route was attacked by the Indians just here," said Conductor Landford. "They were unusually bold, and we had a tough fight. Good Heavens! What is that?"

He beheld, by the last rays of the sunset, a mounted band of Indians, their weapons glittering in the yellow light, their plumes nodding in the wind, as they came on like a whirlwind.

"*Indians!* yelled the conductor, in a voice that made every woman's face turn white. "Pawnees or Sioux, I can't tell which. They seem to be on the war path. I can see their weapons. They outnumber us, counting in our women. Call in the children. We shall have to defend ourselves."

He blew a shrill blast on his bugle that rang out far and wide. They were sweeping down upon the train, with whoops and yells, murder and rapine in their very aspect.

Conductor Landford was skilled in Indian warfare, and was a scout of considerable note.

"There are twenty savages," he announced. "Remember, boys, you are fighting for your mothers and sisters. Show us what you are made of."

Then he shouted:

"Now, then, the gun! Have out the gun! They are in war paint, and mean mischief. When I give the word, fire!"

The Indians came nearer and nearer, advancing in a straight line.

Now, boys, give them a hint that we are not fooling," said the euide grimly.

Mark Heber and his young comrades fired a volley.

The next moment a shower of bullets came hurling toward the defenders of the camp.

"The gun!" cried Landford. "Give it to 'em, Whitman."

Whitman did "give it to them," mowing down three mounted savages, horses and riders rolling over and over in horrible death agony.

The remaining savages again came to a halt, but only for an instant. With a terrific war-whoop, they came on again to the onslaught, firing as they came, and looking like incarnate demons.

"All together!" cried the guide.

The other men and all the boys fired, each with especial aim. Six mounted savages fell before the deadly rain.

A panic immediately seized upon the survivors. In the midst of it, Whitman grimly touched off his field piece anew.

This ended the conflict. The savages, with horrible yells, beat an instantaneous retreat, leaving their dead upon the field, and dragging away their wounded.

Amory had a bullet-wound in his shoulder, and Arnold's eldest son had a flesh wound in his arm, but neither of the injuries was serious.

"Are you safe Gay?" demanded Mark, coming toward her.

"Yes, but I'm almost smothered," answered Gay. "Have the savages sure gone, Mark?"

Gay cautiously crept forth while she was speaking. The remaining wagons disgorged their crouching occupants, women and children coming forth pale and trembling, but full of joyful gratitude at their escape from death, or a fate worse than death. The camp took on its usual appearance, even before the retreating savages were entirely lost to view in the far distance. That night they encamped on the prairie, and met with no adventure. A guard was maintained as on the previous night, but no Indians were to be seen.

Each day for the week that followed the encampment on the Little Blue was full of incident, but all of the pleasant sort, nothing occurring to alarm the emigrants.

And at the end of the week, to their great joy and relief, they arrived at Fort Kearney.

The emigrants did not halt at the fort, but pressed on to Kearney City, where they sought to it at a large price. The consequence was, that the London General Postoffice has been inundated with poor boys and girls offering these pennies for sale; and many are the sad tales told of the bitter disappointment and heartrending grief young speculators have exhibited on finding that the whole thing was a hoax. The excitement, we understand, has been very great in the transpontine districts, young persons constantly calling at shops with a view to obtain some of the much-desired pence. A cruel and heartless hoax has been practised, and all we can do is to hope that some of the perpetrators will be discovered, and that the youthful victims will learn a lesson of caution in matters of speculation, and remember that all things which glitter, and some things which do not, are not gold.

Here Conductor Landford found another train, the guide of which had been stabbed the night before by a notorious man, who had escaped arrest. The train was offered to Landford, to be united with his own.

The assault that had been made upon the conductor of the previously arrived train was made a matter of discussion, and regret that his assailant had escaped was universal.

"I know the fellow who dirked the conductor," said Landford. "He is a perfect demon. I know that he has killed several men. I saw him at Denver last year. He had just stabbed a miner from behind, and robbed him of all his money and gold. He is called Blue Jack!"

"Blue Jack!" cried one or two boys. "What a name!"

"They call him so because one side of his face is blue, as if bruised," said Landford. "Looks as if the blood had settled under the skin."

The new train was bound for Denver, as Landford had said.

Two wagons belonged to men who had no woman with them. There were five of these desperadoes, and only the smallness of their number as compared with the others induced Landford to allow them to travel under his guidance and the protection of his train.

A few introductions took place, and then the long train took up its line of march wesward.

During the noon encampment, on the following day, Gay had finished her dinner, and a merry snatch of song was on her lips, when one of the desperadoes known as Burk came up to her, and paused beside her, regarding her with an insolent stare.

"Hallo, younker," he said gruffly, "I noticed you yesterday, and you are the prettiest young one I ever did see. Got no father nor mother, eh? Going west with your brother, eh? Give us a kiss, there's a doll!"

In an instant she leaped to her feet.

Child as she was, she resented the insult that had been offered her with a woman's offended pride and anger.

"How dare you?" she cried. "Go away, if you touch me I'll call my brother."

"Ah, now, young one, you're a fooling," he said insolently. "You act older than I took you for. I'll warrant no boy except your brother has kissed them lips o' your'n, and I'm bound to have one—so now!"

As quick as a flash, she drew from her pocket a pistol Mark had bought for her at Leavenworth, and which he had since taught her to use skillfully. She cocked the pistol, and its four small dark tubes were promptly presented to the eyes of Burk for inspection. He started back in unaffected horror and amazement.

"The little vixen!" he muttered. "She acts like a highwayman instead of a shrinking girl. She beats all!

"I was only fooling," he said aloud. "I didn't mean nothing. Don't say nothing, young one. I'm off."

And he hastened to beat a retreat to his own proper quarters.

Gay's light laugh rang after him mockingly.

"Curse her!" muttered Burk. "Blue Jack would tame that wild-cat spirit of her'n, and I wish he may do it, that's all. I'll make 'em acquainted, blest if I don't."

The train was ready to resume its march.

"Come up into the wagon, Mark," said the girl coaxingly. "I have something to tell you."

Mark climbed up beside Gay, his boyish face full of tenderness and affection as he looked down upon his adopted sister.

"Well, what is it, little Gay?" he said, as she hesitated.

"Have you noticed that man Burk, who joined us with the other train at Kearney City?" asked Gay.

"I've seen him and noticed him," said Mark. "Mr. Landford has a poor opinion of him. He's a confederate of Blue Jack, the outlaw. What have you to say about him, Gray?"

"He wanted to kiss me back at the halt," said Gay composedly: "and, as you were busy,. I just pulled out my pistol and scared him. He thought I meant to shoot him, and went off to the rear of the train."

Mark's boyish brows grew stern, and his eyes flashed.

"The coward and villian!" he exclaimed. "I'll horsewhip him for that. How dared he?"

"Don't get into trouble on my account, dear Mark?" exclaimed Gay, in alarm. "He's a bad man, and he might kill you. He didn't kiss me, and I have taught him to keep his distance, so that he won't trouble me again. Don't speak to him, Mark, please don't."

But Mark would not promise.

About sunset Landford beheld in the distance a solitary horseman, who, upon looking back and observing the train, wheeled his horse about, and rode rapidly toward it. As he approached it, he said:

"Are you the conductor of this train. I am bearer of dispatches from Fort Kearney to Fort Sedgwick. Will you grant me the protection of your train during the remainder of my journey?"

"What is your name?"

"Fallon, Lieutenant Fallon," was the reply, and he offered to show his credentials.

Landford bade Lieutenant Fallon welcome, and offered him the freedom of the camp.

Fallon ate supper with the Whitmans, and after conversing until a late hour, retired to the rear of the train to sleep. After all was still he rolled over on the ground until he came to the side of Burk.

"Burk!" he hissed.

Burk started, with a smothered oath.

"Who calls?" he growled.

"Hush, you idiot!" hissed Fallon, between his teeth. "Have I fooled you and the boys as easily as I fooled the conductor of the train? Don't you know me? I haven't got my card-case with me, but I'm Blue Jack, at your service! Ha, ha! The serpent has got into Eden!"

"I and the boys have looked for you to join us all day," said Burk. "But of course we didn't look for you in this disguise."

Upon the morning after the counterfeit Lieut. Fallon had joined the wagon train, the camp was astir as usual at daybreak. The train halted at noon on the rim of a bank, opposite a lovely island. At sunset they again halted, and for the night.

In the course of the evening Lieut. Fallon approached Gay, and said:

"Miss Heber, I must say to you that you are startlingly like a former friend of mine. It seems almost as if she stood before me as I first knew her. It is strange, a startling coincidence. I could almost think—but no. Impossible! You are the sister of Mr. Heber, are you not?"

Gay's pure face flushed.

"Yes," she answered, with some hesitation.

The disguised Blue Jack turned yet white. He had marked that hesitation, and his wonder at it thrilled him with a sudden fear.

"You do not look like your brother, Miss Heber?" he remarked.

"I have been told so before," said Gay dryly.

"And you are his own sister?" persisted Blue Jack, with agitation.

"I do not know your motive for making such inquiries, Lieutenant," said Gay, after a moment's thought. "I do not therefore know how to reply to you. I should like to know the name of your friend whom I resemble, but for an answer to your inquiries I must refer you to my brother."

Gay Heber seized the first opportunity to inform her adopted brother of the particulars of her singular interview with the false Lieut. Fallon.

"I told him to speak to you, Mark," she said, "but my heart has been on fire ever since. What if he should have known my mother?"

"He looked like death when he first saw your face, Gay," said Mark, thoughtfully. "It was as if he had seen a ghost."

Gay started, and exclaimed:

"From the moment I beheld the man I shrank from him. I had an instinctive fear and abhorrence of him. Oh, Mark, dear Mark, don't let him know any more about me than he knows now?"

"I will not, Gay," said Mark, soothingly. "If he is your father, he shall not know that you are his daughter."

The promise comforted Gay, who smiled faintly through the gloom that had fallen upon her.

As some young people came toward the Hebers, Mark arose abruptly, and went to look after his oxen.

Gay was about to join Mark, when the false Lieutenant Fallon approached him, offering him a cigar.

"Fine evening, Mr. Heber," said the disguised Blue Jack courteously. "What! You don't smoke? Smoking is a vice. I wish I could break myself of it. Your sister is a lovely child, or girl, I should say. She must be fifteen years old. Is she not?"

"She is but a child yet, lieutenant—only fourteen—yet she is more womanly than many girls of eighteen."

"Only fourteen," said the pretended lieutenant musingly. "I—I had a fancy that she was fifteen. I knew a child once, perhaps she is dead now, but if she were living she would be fifteen years of age, and the very picture of your sister. And, oddly enough, that child's name was the same as your sister's—Gabrielle?"

Mark repressed a start, and turned away his paling face from the keen scrutiny of the scheming villain.

"The child I alluded to," continued the false lieutenant, "had black hair and brown eyes; rather a singular combination; but her mother, poor creature, had had the same features, and had been a great beauty in her day. She was a New York belle, la belle Gabrielle! But she went insane, and wandered away with her child and was never heard of more.

"If you had seen the New York dailies of thirteen years ago," resumed the false lieutenant, "you could not have failed to notice a striking advertisement offering a thousand dollars reward for information of the whereabouts of an insane woman and her child. The reward was afterwards increased to five thousand dollars. Did you never hear of the advertisement Mr. Heber?"

"Never," said Mark. "How should I have seen it?"

"Ah, yes; true. You were but a boy at the time. Yet if you lived near New York, you might have heard of the disappearance."

"I did not live near New York."

"Why, the conductor told me you came from York State," said the false lieutenant.

"So I did," responded Mark.

"May I ask from what part?" inquired the villain.

"Certainly," said Mark. "I come from the western part of the State. May I ask the name of the lady whose disappearance called forth the advertisement of which you speak?"

"Her given name was Gabrielle," said the pretended officer evasively. "If I could get a trace of that insane woman and her child, I would give a thousand dollars out of my own pocket. Think what a start in life that sum would give a young man like you."

Mark shrank back, as from the touch of an embodied pestilence.

"I can give you no assistance in your search, Lieutenant Fallon," he said coldly.

"Permit me to ask if Miss Heber is your own sister, born of the same parents as yourself?" demanded the pretended officer abruptly.

"I do not tolerate any intrusion into my private family affairs, Lieut. Fallon" said Mark haughtily. "My sister is already been annoyed by your questions in regard to her history, and I must request you to leave us alone."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Herber," said the villain, adding maliciously, "I see this is a sore subject with you. You have not said that Miss Heber is your own sister. I presume you cannot say so truthfully."

"We will not discuss the matter, sir. Gay Heber is my sister, and while I live she shall not lack for a protector."

"Ah, yes, said the pretended officer, using his favorite phrase of assent. "Brothers are not usually so devoted to sisters as you seem to be Mr. Heber."

That evening Gay, whose curiosity had been stimulated by what had taken place, to find out something more about her parentage, was examining some jewels which had been left by her mother, and some trinkets which she had possessed when a child. She had taken them from a little box in the bottom of her trunk, and thought herself perfectly secure under the cover of the wagon, when she suddenly detected the false Lieut. Fallon peering at her through a hole which he had cut in the canvass. All this she reported to Mark.

On the following day Mark had a violent altercation with the pretended Lieutenant.

No one had eyes or ears for anything but this exciting scene, and it thus happened that a small body of horsemen in the uniform of the United States had come up, and had dashed into the very camp before their approach was noticed.

A loud bugle call from the head of the troops was the first token the emigrants received of the new arrival.

In a moment the combatants were loosed, and all eyes turned to the new comers.

The disguised Lieut. Fallon looked and turned faint. He knew what this visit meant, if no one else did.

"Conductor," shouted the leader of the troop, "we are here in search of Blue Jack, the noted desperado, accused of the attempted murder of Lieutenant Fallon of the United States army, whom he brutally attacked and flung into the Deep Canyon as dead. The Lieutenant is now at Fort Kearney, in a critical condition, and we demand his would-be murderer!"

The emigrants had listened with breathless amazement to the announcement of the officer in charge of the small detachment of troops. They were actually spell-bound. Not so the person most interested in the announcement—Blue Jack himself.

The desperado had comprehended the errand of the troops in the first moment of their appearance. After his first sensation of faintness and terror, he had recovered his coolness and courage, and was himself again.

At the very commencement of the officer's announcement, Blue Jack exchanged glances with the terrified and cowering Burk. The latter pointed one trembling finger over his shoulder to a spot at a little distance, where Blue Jack's horse stood grazing, saddled for use.

In an instant the chief desperado darted under the wagons toward the waiting horse. He reached him and leaped upon his back.

And in the next moment that desperado rose gracefully in his stirrups at the distance of a few rods, and with the fierce defiant yell of a wild Indian, dashed his spurs into his horse's side, and was away like the wind.

The troops gave an answering yell of surprise and anger, and the officer in command led the swift pursuit.

Blue Jack had the advantage of a good start, and was splendidly mounted, his horse being a seasoned animal, born and bred on the plains, and endowed with great life and spirit.

Blue Jack laughed aloud as the strong animal bore him onward as if he had been a feather's weight. He rose again in his stirrups, and shouted back defiantly:

"Come on. Take Blue Jack if you can!"

The pursuing officer shouted to the outlaw to surrender, but the only reply was a mocking laugh. The officer then fired a shot at the fugitive, but the bullet missed its mark, and Blue Jack, bending low to his horse's neck, and digging the spurs into the animal's sides, swept on and away with the rush of a tornado.

And after him swept the pursuers.

The emigrants watched the pursuit with breathless interest until the foremost figure upon the powerful Indian steed had passed beyond their line of vision.

During the confusion Burk escaped also.

At nightfall they halted upon the south bank of the Platte, and were at supper around their fires when the troops were seen to approach, weary and dispirited, without their prisoner.

"The fellow has escaped us," said the officer.

"You held on to the chase well, Lieutenant," said the conductor.

"I can't bear to go back to the fort without him, was the quick reply. "There's excitement all through the fort. Poor Fallon was nearly murdered, and was left for dead. He was flung over into Deep Canyon, and happened to lodge in a clump of bushes. There he came to himself, an hour or more afterward, and, more dead than alive, he climbed up to the ground above, and fell down in a dead faint. A party was immediately organized, and sent in pursuit of the outlaw."

The next day they encountered the party of soldiers that had been sent in pursuit of Blue Jack. They had found no trace of the desperado or his companion.

"No use looking for Blue Jack," said the officer in charge of the party, addressing Landford. "There has been a party of Sioux about this quarter for a few days past, and no doubt Blue Jack has fallen in with them. The party is hardly large enough to attack your train, and I understand they have gone up toward Dakotah. Blue Jack has an Indian wife somewhere up there."

Upon the second day after leaving Fort McPherson, the emigrants made their midday halt in a grove of cotton-woods, upon the bank of the south fork of the Platte, at its junction with a wide, tree-fringed river which descended from the northward, and here they concluded to settle.

The site of the village was selected exactly at the junction of two rivers, upon a low bluff overlooking the two streams.

Then a public square was carefully laid out with mathematical exactness.

Then each man's lot was assigned him.

Mark Heber's was next to Whitman's, on the eastern side of the square, facing west, and his future garden ran back to the edge of the low bluff.

Mark Heber did a man's work, and from the first day of this hard toil Whitman ceased to class the youth among the boys.

In the course of a week, eight strong log houses, each a story in height, and pierced with loop-holes, and each provided with a single capacious chimney, were finished, and fronted the little naked square.

Mark Heber's house was simply arranged, built upon the plan generally adopted by the settlers. There were but two rooms, one being entered through the other. The inner room was to be Gay's. The outer room was to be parlor, dining-room, kitchen, library, and Mark's bed-room.

"The house is your province, Gay," said the youth, upon the morning after the house was finished. "I shall leave you to furnish it and transform it into a home while I work upon the stockade. If you need my help when the stockade and block-house are finished, I will turn myself into house-carpenter."

"I shan't need you, sir," said Gay saucily. "You attend to the farm, and leave the house to me."

The shelter provided, the eight houses were left entirely to the management of the women, the men working upon the stockade, which was constructed upon strict military principles, and was a model of worth and excellence.

It required two weeks and the labor of sixteen men to complete this work.

Whitman and his family had been living in their house for a week. All the families had moved into their homes save the Hebers, but Gay with a pretty tyranny had not allowed Mark to cross the threshold of his house since he had finished it.

Now, when Mark unyoked his oxen, turning them loose in his own yard, and drew his wagon under a great cotton-wood in his back garden, Gay called to him with a bright smile, saying that he might enter the house with her.

He came pleased and smiling, but paused upon the threshold in mute amazement.

Was this the room with four rough log walls which he had given into her hands?

Was this sunny little home a log-house on the plains?

It seemed incredible.

For little clever-witted Gay, with her delicate, skillful fingers, had fashioned a lovely home out of her barren materials, such an one as would delight the eye to rest upon, and her sole helps had been two kindly boys of fifteen years, who had worked under her directions.

"It's the prettiest room I ever saw," cried Mark, with enthusiasm. "There isn't a house in town like it. Won't the people open their eyes? It's just lovely!" cried Mark delightedly. "You are a regular home fairy, Gay? You were meant for the frontier, and you are the fairest flower on all the plains! My precious little sister!"

He drew her to him and kissed her tenderly. But Gay, most unaccountably, broke from him blushing like a rose.

"I'll call Whitman in to see the house," exclaimed Mark, not noticing Gay's confusion. "We shall set up for the aristocrats of the town."

He dashed out in boyish exuberance and called in the entire population of the village.

They all came in, and there was a general request that Gay should christen the settlement.

Gay's eyes brightened, even while she shrank from the honor thus put upon her.

"I can't," she said. "Mr. Whitman is the oldest of us all, and is our Mayor. Let him name the village."

"Then I'll call it Heber, in honor of our little Gay," cried Mr. Whitman. "What do you all say, my friends?"

"Heber it is!" cried a dozen of voices, in acclaim.

At that moment a boy who had been playing upon the platform inside the stockade came in, gasping the words:

"*Indians!*" The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the New York Ledger. Ask for the number dated March 30, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New York.

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE, one of the best of our exchanges, on Monday came out in a new dress and considerably enlarged, affording an evidence of well merited prosperity.—*Cumberland (Md.,) News.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 18, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112½	112½
10-40s	108¾	108
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¼ Ex. Div.)	95¾
Do Scrip	91¾	90¼
Erie	40¾	40¾
Reading	113¾	113½
Lake Shore	93	93
Fort Wayne	98½	98½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Chicago & N. W.	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	92	92¼
St. Paul, Common	59	59¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	75¾	75¾
Union Pacific	36⅞	36¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45¾
Pacific Mail	62	62
West Union Telegraph	71¾	71¾
Adams Express	99	97¾
American Express	74½	73
U. S. Express	74¼	73¾
Wells, Fargo	75¾	75¾

—Messrs. Gilmore, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	59	59
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57
Reading R. R.	56¾	56¾
Camden & Amboy	126	126
Lehigh Navigation	39½	39¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	36¾	36
Central Transportation	46¼	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R	83	83
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼	16¼

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112⅝	U. P. R. R.	—

NEW YORK, March 18, 1872.

Gold dull at 110@110¼. Loans were made at from 3 to 7 for carrying. Clearances, $50,000. Governments more active and prices improved. Stocks opened strong but declined on first call from ¼ to ⅞ per cent., but on second call re acted slightly. Erie has been the feature of the day, opening at 40⅝, closing at 41⅝; Boston, Hartford & Erie active at from 6¾ to 7¾. Market closed steady on general list, and strong and active on Erie. Money active; loaned as high as 1-32, but closed firm at 7 per cent. Southern bonds steady.

Sterling exchange 109⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115⅜; 5-20's '62, 111¾; do. '64, 111⅝; do. '65, 112⅛; new do, '65, 111¾; do, '67, 112⅝; do '68, 112⅝; 10-40's, 108⅝; currency 6's 114⅞.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 95; Tennessee, old, 66¾; do new, 66¼; Virginia, new, 58; do old, 54; North Carolina, old, 38½; do new, 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—W. U. Telegraph Co., 71; Quicksilver, 35¾; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells Fargo, 75¾; American M. U., 73; United States, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 61¾; New York Central, 95¾; do scrip, 90¾; Erie, 48¾; do preferred, 80; Harlem, 111¾; do preferred, 125; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 113⅞; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; North Western, 78¾; do preferred, 92¾; Rock Island, 113⅝; New Jersey Central, 112⅞; St. Paul, 59½; do preferred, 79¾; Wabash, 75½; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 26½; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 45½; C. C. & C., 88½; Burlington & Quiney, 114; Lake Shore, 93; Panama, 214; Illinois Central 132; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific bond, 102; Union bonds, 92.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 18, 1872.

ASHES—Commod Soda Ash, 7; refined, 8; Nitrate Soda, 5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 55@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

APPLES—Steady with regular sales at $3,50 @4,50 ₱ bbl for common to prime, and $5,00 for choice.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely and the market is easier; fair to medium, 25@28; prime, 30; fancy, 32@ cts more—but very few sales above 30. Low grade butter dull at 10@15.

BROOM CORN—Small sales within the range of 5¾@ 9 cts ₱ lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Prime to choice Navy, in small lots, quoted at $2,50@2,75 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 4¼ cts ₱ lb, and $8,50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; quoted at 20 cts by the car load and 24@3 cts additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,50@ 7 ₱ case; Tomatoes, $4,50@5; Corn, $5, $6,00 and $7, according to brand.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm, but unchanged; Goshen, 19@20; Factory, 17@18 cts.

COOPERS' LARD—Sales at 8@9 cts, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches: halves, 9@9½ ₱ lb the trade; 10@10¼ in small lots. Mixed lots and quarters dull. Apples—Sales at 7@8 for common to medium, and 8¼@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS—Are coming in freely, and the market is weak and prices drooping; we now quote at 18@20 cts.

FLOUR—Is dull and the feeling is generally weaker, but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $7,40@7,60 for fair to good spring wheat; $7,75@7,80 for choice do; $7,50@7,75 for fair to good red winter wheat and $7,90@8 for choice. Rye Flour, $5,50.

FISH—Mackerel—No. 1 Shore, $19; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14,50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge, $9. In half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32 cts ₱ package. Lake and White Fish, $6,25, Lake Herring $3,25, in bf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank, 6¼@7; Grand Bank, 6@6¾.

GRAIN—Wheat notwithstanding the offerings are light is weak and we reduce our quotations on red to $1,58@1,60—white 3@5 cts more, according to quality. Oats quiet and unchanged; 47@48 by the car load, for mixed to prime. Some dealers are still holding for 50 cts. Corn is quiet and unchanged, 58@60 cts. As noted in our [illegible] recently have been comparatively [illegible] supply, although not large, [illegible] excess of the demand. Rye [illegible] at 97@98—a round lot [illegible] dollar. The offerings of Barley continue light and our market is almost bare; however, there is not much inquiry and prices remain unchanged; 75@80 for spring and 80@85 for fall—we can report one car of prime spring at 80.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The coffee market presents no new features and prices may be said to be nominal. The importers on the seaboard are unwilling to make further concession than that already made, while buyers are standing off with a view to force prices down. The stock of Rio in first hands in the country is accumulating and has now reached the large amount of 186,000 bags, or three times the quantity at the same season for three years. The principal stocks being held by heavy capitalists who are said to have pluck, the interior merchants may be forced to go on the market soon and replenish their stocks, which must be fast declining. It is the general opinion that the bean can be bought lower to-day than in April. Java steady, other mild coffees cheaper. Sugar—The market is stronger, but with stocks augmented by arrivals now looked for from Cuba and other points, sugars will likely decline a little. New Orleans is becoming scarce and prime to choice rules higher. An advance of ⅛c in refined sugars was checked at that point by a withdrawal of business. The current rates are, however, considered low enough and are relatively lower than raws. Our merchants were lucky in buying before the advance. Molasses—New Orleans choice is held firm at high prices—good to prime are a shade cheaper. Syrups easier, except for the higher grades. Large quantities of New Orleans molasses are being landed at our wharf daily.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 27@27¼.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; do A, 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11½; do C Yellow, 11¾. Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@8¾.

SPICES.—Ginger Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HAY—The receipts for some days past have been comparatively light, and the feeling, in consequence, is a shade better; however, there is no improvement in prices. We continue to quote by the car load at $18@22, according to quality.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 85@87, and No. 2 at 63@65. Linseed Oil, 90@92.

ONIONS.—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2,50@3,00 ₱ bbl.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½@9 cts ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The demand continues entirely local while prices are unchanged; 65@70 for mixed and 75@80 for Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6¾ cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 7¾ cts; short rib, 8¼ cts; clear, 8¾ cts; sugar cured hams, 12. Breakfast Bacon, 10¾@11. Ham sausage, 10½; Corned Beef, 17 cts. Lard: in tierces, 9¾. Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed continues dull with continued liberal receipts but prices are without quotable change, $5,75@6,00 is the jobbing way. Timothy is dull and nominal at $3@3,50. Flaxseed is steady at $1,80@1,85.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ lb.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 18, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
J. Snanly, Orrville	1 car
J. M. Zull, Orrville	1 car
G. W. Hershey, Orrville	1 car
A. Cunningham, Mansfield	1 car
J. Lies, Mansfield	1 car
T. B. Head, Mansfield	1 car
J. Trimble, Mansfield	1 car
Sadler, Havens & Co., Cincinnati	3 cars
D. B. Jordon, Indianapolis	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	6 cars
Marks & Katz, Chicago	4 cars
Keefer & Beyer, Chicago	1 car
M. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Chas. Hand, Chicago	1 car
Holmes & Hunter, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	4 cars
S. Lowensteine, Chicago	1 car
J. Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars
Rothenhilds & Co., Chicago	1 car
Geo. Cobbett, Canal Dover	1 car
W. Linn, Bellaire	2 cars
Total	42 cars

HOGS.

Greenwald & K., Chicago	1 car

HORSES.

M. Weil & Co., Wooster	1 car

MULES.

S. B. Smith, Indianapolis	1 car

CATTLE.

In addition to the 42 cars above noted there were three loads driven in, making 45 cars in all or calculating 18 to the car, eight hundred head against about 630 this day week. The offerings generally were of a fair to medium and good grades, prime butchers cattle being scarce, the supply of this particular kind being scarcely equal to the demand; however, notwithstanding, the increased offerings, trade was more active than it was last Monday, and evident from the fact that there were but few cattle in the pens unsold at 11 o'clock, and prices ruled fully 25 cts ₱ cwt higher. Drovers, while admitting the advance, claimed that so far as they were concerned there was no improvement, as their stock, they alleged, cost them fully that much more; however, the market was more animated than it has been for some time, as the butchers generally bought pretty freely, and that too at the advance above noted.

Prime to extra butcher cattle, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, below attended, brought from 5¾ to 6¼ cts; medium to good, 6¼@6¾, and common to fair, 5¼@5¾. There were several lots of stock cattle on sale, mostly common in point of quality and in poor condition, and they were sold at 4½@5 cts for seconds, such as Augusta and Nashville sheetings.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Flour quiet; superfine $6,75; double extra $7,50; treble extra $8@8,25. Corn scarce and firm; white 95@97½c. Oats quiet at 59@60c. Bran $1,60. Hay: prime $37; choice $38. Pork dull and held at $13,50. Bacon dull at 5¾@7¾@8c. Hams, sugar cured, 10¼@11¼c. Lard dull; tierce 9¼@9½c; keg 10½c. Sugar in fair demand; common 7½c; good to prime 8½@8¾c. Molasses: demand good; common fermenting 40@42½c; prime fermenting 50c; prime not fermenting 52½c. Whisky 88@90c. Coffee quiet: fair 19¾@20¼c; good 20½@20¾c; prime 21@21¾c. Cotton strong; sales 6,100 bales; nominally good ordinary 21½c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 23½c; middlings 22⅝c; receipts 3,400 bales; exports to Liverpool 4,914; to New York 573; stock 177,351.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour: extra spring quiet and firm at $6,37@7,00. Wheat: No 2 spring unsettled and irregular at $1,19¾@1,20. Corn firm but in light demand; No. 2 mixed 36¼@ 36⅝c cash; 36¼@36⅜c seller April. Oats: No 2 a shade firmer at 30c. Rye: No 2 quiet and easier at 66@70c. Barley: No 2 fall dull and inactive at 49c. Provisions steadier. Mess pork in better demand and firmer at $11,02½ cash; $11,25@11,30 seller April. Lard strong at $8,25 @8,30 cash; $8,30@8,35 seller April. Hams: in pickle steady at 7¼@8¾c; plain nominal at 7¢8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4c; sides clear rib 6¾c. Hogs: nothing done in dressed. Highwines quiet and firm at 85c. Hogs more active and steady at $4,20@4,70.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Cotton; an advanced asked, but none established, middlings 22@22¼c. Flour unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm and a shade higher, $1,58@1,60; choice, $1,61@1,62. Corn dull but unchanged, 44@45c. Rye dull and declined, 88@92c. Oats dull, 35@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged; others unchanged. Mess pork quiet and weak, $11,87@12,00 asked; sales $12,00 seller middle of April. Lard firm; steam 8¾c; kettle 9¾c asked. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6@6½c; sides clear rib 8¾@9c; clear 7¾@7¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 6¾@ 6¾c. Hogs nominally higher; few offering at $4,40@4,80.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Tobacco active; sales of 101 hhds lugs at $6,75@8,00; low to medium leaf $8,50@10; good to fine $10,50@13. Bagging firm and unchanged at 16½@17c. Cotton firm with an upward tendency; middling 23½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Grain unchanged. Provisions quiet. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7c; clear 7¼c. Bulk meats dull with no inquiry; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 6c; clear 6¼c. Mess pork $12,50@13. Whisky quiet at 83c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1,64; No 1 white Michigan $1,58½@1,58¾; amber Michigan $1,54¾@1,55; No 2 red $1,50. Corn dull. Oats nominal. Clover seed $5,00 for Michigan. Dressed hogs $5,40.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,26; No. 2 $1,21. Oats steady; No. 2 31c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 36¼c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 67½c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 58c. Mess pork dull; $12,37@12,50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—Wheat firmer and better; No. 1 red winter at $1,58; No. 2 held at $1,45. Corn firm at 50c. Oats firm at 42c. Petroleum refined steady and firm at 21@21¼c in car lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 18.—Flour steady; $7,50@ 7,75 for choice. Wheat steady; extra $1,56½; amber $1,52¾. Corn firm; 48¾c for No 1. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed dull at $5.

Wool Market.

The New York *Shipping List*, 16th, says: The demand has been very light for all descriptions since our last, but, as the stocks are very much reduced, and holders show no disposition to press sales, previous prices are supported, and in some instances a slight advance has been realized. The sales comprise 45,000 ℔s medium unwashed fleece at 50@60 cts; 10,000 ℔s fine do, 57½; 5,000 ℔s unmerchantable Ohio, 65; 10,000 ℔s fall clip California, 36; 6,000 ℔s Colorado, 36; 30,000 ℔s Cape, 47½@48; 21 bags low pulled, 30; 16 bales damaged Cape, 43; 30,000 ℔s Australian, 72@75; 20,000 ℔s Turkey, 35@38½; 12,000 ℔s English Nolls, 70@75; 12 bags scoured California, and 8,000 ℔s Flocks, on private terms.

We clip the following from the Holmes Co. (Ohio) *Republican*: Wool is again, after several years of depression, looking up, and bids fair to reach a satisfactory price. An exchange in a neighboring wool growing country, says: The wool market is stiffening up, which is good news for our farmers, who have been compelled to put up with low prices for the last few years. We understand that agents of some large wool houses in the east are already in the market offering to buy up what wool there is on hand, and also to buy this year's clip in advance. Although they are offering higher figures than were paid last year, still they are by no means paying near as much as wool is now worth in the market. We advise our farmers not to be in a hurry to sell their wool, and by no means to part with their sheep at present. Prices are going up in this country and England. Good Ohio wool is now worth 75@80 cents in the eastern markets. There is also a scarcity of the article all over the country. So don't be in a hurry about selling.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Nimick Co, metal	11	J. Painter & Sons, m	2
Zug & Co., metal	5	J. W. Porter, metal	3
Hailman & H, metal	6	Paul, J & Co., metal	2
J. Wood & Co., met.	4	Lindsay & Met'l, met.	2
Total			33

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.	11	Pitts Bolt Co, ore	1
McKnight P. & Co, m	5	Dilworth, P & Co., o.	1
Kloman, C & Co ore	7	Everson, Graff & M	1
Bryan & C, ore	1	Reese, G & Co., met.	2
Zug & Co., ore	2	Painter & Son, ore	1
Wharton, Bro & Co	2	Hussey, W & Co., ore	1
Brown & Co., ore	2	Lewis, O & P, ore	1
Isabella Furn Co ore	19	Spang, C & Co., met	4
Graff, B & Co., met.	3	Lewis, B & D, metal	8
Graff, B & Co., ore	1		
Total			73

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. Moorhead, metal	18	Jones & L, metal	4
J. A. Caughey, met.	8	Bowman & Co., metal	3
J. Moorhead, metal	5	J. W. Porter, metal	2
J. Reamer, metal	4	Nimick & Co, metal	2
Total			46

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Marshall, metal 1

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co o 1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 18.—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝@93; 5-20s, '62, 92⅜; '65, 93⅝; '67, 93¾@93⅞. Erie, 40¼@40⅝.

FRANKFORT, March, 18.—5-20s, '62, 96¾.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes, 55f 82c, extra dividend.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 25s@26s. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 70s.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton moderate; sales of 2,000 bales middling upland at 22¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and state $4,90@ 6,25; common to good extra $6,25@6,75; good to choice $6,80@7,40; white wheat western extra $7,45@7,80; St. Louis $6,75@9,50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm; 90c. Wheat steady: No. 2 spring in store $1,45; prime white Michigan in store $1,52; winter red western $1,62@1,68; amber western $1,70@1,75; white do $1,70@1,78. Rye firmer; western 80c in store. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened dull and closed a shade firmer; western mixed afloat at 68c; yellow western 68½@69½c. Oats quiet; western in store and afloat at 52@55½c; Ohio 55@58c. Eggs active at 21@22c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 17¾@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾ @9¼c. Crude petroleum 12¾@13c. Turpentine dull and heavy at 72½@75c. Pork heavy; new mess $12,60@12,75; prime $11,00@ 11,25; new prime mess $13. Beef quiet. Lard: 9¾@10,25; extra $11,75; hams dull at $23@24; fierce nominal; mess $16@18; India $19@21. Dressed hogs quiet at 5¾@5¾c. Cut meats steady; hams 8@9c; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; middles unchanged. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c. Butter quiet; western 10@23c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1872.—Total receipts of beeves for the week 6,300, or 1,100 less than the previous week. Receipts to-day: 99 cars at Communipaw, 84 at One Hundredth street, and 42 at Weehawken, making 3,600, against 4,200 last Monday; market very strong at 1c advance, or 10@11c; most sales at 11¼@12½c, averaging close on 12c; some fancy cattle of 19 cwt alive sold at 14c, 62 lbs per cwt; 4 cars fine Ohio, 16 cwt gross, sold at 13@14c; 2 cars Illinois, 84 cwt, 12c; 2 cars 75 cwt, 12@ 13c; 4 cars, 63¼ cwt, 11¾c; 6 cars poor, scant 6 cwt, some bulls, 10¼@11½c; a lot of fat bulls at 6 cents per pound live weight; closed very firm. Sheep: receipts 4,600, making 20,200 for the week, or 1,200 more than the previous week; prices fully sustained on 7½c for very poor; 9c for medium; and 10@10½c for prime to extra cars; fat fine wool Ohio 11¼ lbs sold at 10½c; 2 cars 85 lbs at 9½c; 2 cars Illinois 110 lbs at 10¼c; 1 car 98 lbs at 8½c; 3 cars 95 lbs Ohio at 10c. No lambs on sale. Hogs: receipts for the week 28,000 live; 5,600 dressed for today; 61 cars live worth 5¾@5¾c; city dressed 6 @7c; those of 160 to 180 lbs selling at 6½c; western dressed sold at 5¾c; market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; sales: 2,800 at $7,50@8 for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; $6,50@ 7 for fair to good do; $6 for common. Sheep in fair demand, sales: 12,000 at 6¼@9½c per lb. Hogs in fair demand; sales: 3,200 at $7,50@8.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Dry goods steady with a fair business, closing at 11¾c for fancy prints, 22½@23½c for Pacific Mills percales, 16c for Manchester do, 20c for American do, 16½c for Kearsarge sattcens, 14c for Amoskaeg corset jeans, 15½c for Amoskeag, Appleton and Pepperell brown drills, 12½; medium to good, 6¼@6¾c, and common to fair, 5¼@5½c. There were several lots of stock cattle on sale, mostly common in point of quality and in poor condition, and they were sold at 4½@5 cts for seconds, such as Augusta and Nashville sheetings.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Flour quiet; superfine $6,75; double extra $7,50; treble extra $8@8,25. Corn scarce and firm; white 95@97½c. Oats quiet at 59@60c. Bran $1,60. Hay: prime $37; choice $38. Pork dull and held at $13,50. Bacon dull at 5¾@7¾@8c. Hams, sugar cured, 10¼@11¼c. Lard dull; tierce 9¼@9½c; keg 10½c. Sugar in fair demand; common 7½c; good to prime 8½@8¾c. Molasses: demand good; common fermenting 40@42½c; prime fermenting 50c; prime not fermenting 52½c. Whisky 88@90c. Coffee quiet: fair 19¾@20¼c; good 20½@20¾c; prime 21@21¾c. Cotton strong; sales 6,100 bales; nominally good ordinary 21½c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 23½c; middlings 22⅝c; receipts 3,400 bales; exports to Liverpool 4,914; to New York 573; stock 177,351.

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CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour: extra spring quiet and firm at $6,37@7,00. Wheat: No 2 spring unsettled and irregular at $1,19¾@1,20. Corn firm but in light demand; No. 2 mixed 36¼@ 36⅝c cash; 36¼@36⅜c seller April. Oats: No 2 a shade firmer at 30c. Rye: No 2 quiet and easier at 66@70c. Barley: No 2 fall dull and inactive at 49c. Provisions steadier. Mess pork in better demand and firmer at $11,02½ cash; $11,25@11,30 seller April. Lard strong at $8,25 @8,30 cash; $8,30@8,35 seller April. Hams: in pickle steady at 7¼@8¾c; plain nominal at 7¢8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4c; sides clear rib 6¾c. Hogs: nothing done in dressed. Highwines quiet and firm at 85c. Hogs more active and steady at $4,20@4,70.

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Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Tobacco active; sales of 101 hhds lugs at $6,75@8,00; low to medium leaf $8,50@10; good to fine $10,50@13. Bagging firm and unchanged at 16½@17c. Cotton firm with an upward tendency; middling 23½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Grain unchanged. Provisions quiet. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7c; clear 7¼c. Bulk meats dull with no inquiry; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 6c; clear 6¼c. Mess pork $12,50@13. Whisky quiet at 83c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1,64; No 1 white Michigan $1,58½@1,58¾; amber Michigan $1,54¾@1,55; No 2 red $1,50. Corn dull. Oats nominal. Clover seed $5,00 for Michigan. Dressed hogs $5,40.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,26; No. 2 $1,21. Oats steady; No. 2 31c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 36¼c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 67½c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 58c. Mess pork dull; $12,37@12,50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—Wheat firmer and better; No. 1 red winter at $1,58; No. 2 held at $1,45. Corn firm at 50c. Oats firm at 42c. Petroleum refined steady and firm at 21@21¼c in car lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 18.—Flour steady; $7,50@ 7,75 for choice. Wheat steady; extra $1,56½; amber $1,52¾. Corn firm; 48¾c for No 1. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed dull at $5.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 18.—200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 50 bxs starch, S P Shriver & Co; 50 bxs soap, Haworth & Jr; 30 bxs soap, Wm Flueus & Son; 2 bdls h ware, 75 bdls hoes, Logan, G & Co; 5 sks scraps, 1 bale pelts, 80 bdls hides, J Callery & Co; 6 bdls chairs, H Berger; 1 bx coffee, Dilworth Bros; 1 car lumber, G Hill & Co; 7 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 14 sks do, House, Harrison & Co; 1 car clay, Brown & Co; 50 whisky bbls, 20 bbls whisky, J S Finch & Co; 62 sks barley, John White Jr; 200 bbls flour, 45 cases baking powder, 20 half bbls pickles, T C Jenkins & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall, R & Co; 200 sks oats, Gebhart, H & Co; 4 cars corn, Scott & Glal; 28 bdls hoes, 7 cases handles, Lane & Bro; 36 do do, John P Dean; 50 bbls flour, G W McClure; 6 bxs cheese, N J Bradley; 12 pkgs hides, M Barnett; 2 bbls eggs, Shipton & Wallace; 9 pkgs produce, 19 bbls apples, 63 bbls butter, Loh & Cooley; 17 bbls apples, 5 kgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 22 pkgs produce, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 kgs butter, M W Rankin; 1 piano, C J Shultz; 45 bbls g ware, B L Fahnestock & Co; 14 tubs butter, F Duff & Sons; 21 bbls high wines, Boedelheimer & A; 5 kgs butter, J A Grath; 5 bbls oil, W Wilson & Co; 1 safe, Hails Sol & Lock Co; 10 bbls apple butter, 6 bbls cider, 7 pkgs produce, Jas O'Brien; 320 tes lard, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars lumber, McQuwean & D; 15 sks seed, Keil & Ritchart; 5 bbls apples, H J Mc-Cracken; 87 bbls cider, 4 bbls apples, 8 bbls eggs, H Riddle, Son & Co; 100 tes lard, 2 cars shoulders Walker, Cooper & Co; 180 bars bullion, Iron City National Bank; 1 car scrap iron, Malony & L; 300 pigs lead, B L Fahnestock; 20 bdls hay rakes, P Dreyer; 8 copy presses, W G Johnston & Co; 9 half bbls wine, C Kiser; 33 bars steel, Anderson & W; 10 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 66 sks spelter, Park & Co; 24 half bbls pickles, Reamer & Bro; 2 cars speltz, Moorhead & Co; 2 cars coal, C Small; 1 do barley, I Dickey & Co; 75 bbls spirits, F Evert; 1 car middlings, S B Floyd & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 18.—1 car lumber, Slack & Shotes; 1 do do, W W Rigdon & Co; 1 do do, Robert Graham; 1 do do, Kahn & Meyer; 1 do do, Hill, Patterson & Co; 1 do do, R P Berger; 1 do do, Mellon & Bro; 2 do do, South Side Pits Planing Mill; 55 bbls plaster, Burk & Burns; 1 car apples, H Standell; 1 car g stones, F Alden; 1 car wooden ware, S H Baird; 5 crates yeast, T C Jenkins & Bro; 4 do do, E & C Magim; 6 cars oil bbls, B D Moore; 142 bbls apples, J O Fadon; 1 car corn, James Graham; 124 sks corn, J Rose; 100 [illegible], Oliver & Phillips; 12 sks rags, 5 bbls [illegible] Voigt, Mahood & Co; 4 tubs cheese, Lach[illegible] & Bros; 72 bbls apples, Van Gordon & Lippard; 5 bbls eggs, D Duff & Son; 6 pkgs eggs, Potter & Sarrick; 18 bbls apples and eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 123 sks e corn, McBane & A; 3,500 feet ash lumber, A C Taggart; 9 pkgs produce, Owner; 66 bbls d apples, Watt, L & C; 20 bbls flour, J B Campbell; 10 doz brooms, 2 bxs butter A twell, L & C; 60 chairs, Woodwell & Son; 25 bbls f seed, Steamer Julia; 3 pkgs follow boards, Pgh Steel Works; 14 head horses, 2 mules, 3 bbls c seed, Owner; 1 scale beam, Fairbanks, M & Co; 3 plows, 3 plates, Hall & Spear; 2 pkgs h h goods to Fairmans; 12 bbls apples, Jones & Co; 2 bbls peanuts, 10 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter, 6 sks corn, McBane & A; 3,500 feet ash lumber, A C Taggart; 9 pkgs produce, Owner; 2 bbls eggs, D Duff & Son; 3 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter, 6 sks corn, McBane & A; 3.

CINCINNATI PER R. R. HUDSON.—9 doz ch

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1872.

HOME NEWS.

A Full House.—At two o'clock this morning the Central Station-house had ninety occupants, or an average of ten to each cell.

The attention of our readers is called to the free lecture on "Great Inventions," by Wm. Bakewell, at the Christian Association Rooms this evening. Mr. Bakewell's long experience as a solicitor of patents eminently qualifies him to handle this subject, and we bespeak an interested evening for all who can attend. Admission free.

A Waif.—Officer J. L. McGee yesterday afternoon arrested a drunken woman giving her name as Ida Scott, at the corner of Ross street and Second avenue. In her arms she had a sick child, a little girl about eighteen months old, whom the mother had let fall several times on the pavement, and whose head showed several bruises in consequence. The woman said she had no home. She was placed in the Central Station-House, and the child kindly taken charge of, for the time being, by Mrs. Reinhart, of the Reinhart Hotel, Smithfield street.

Literary Entertainment.

There will be a grand Literary Entertainment at the "Valley" church, Findley township, on Friday evening, March 22d. The performances will consist of declamations, recitations, essays, tableaux, orations and dialogues. Among the dialogues will be "Humors of the Strike," "Deaf Uncle Zed," "Matrimonial Advertisement," "The Man with the Demijohn," "From Punkin Ridge," and "The Train to Mauro." The entertainment will be under the Mark Twain Literary Society," which has been meeting semi-monthly during the past winter. The National Cornet Band, Hugh M. Scott, leader, will be in attendance.

Letters Held for Postage Yesterday.

Miss Mary Harber, Petroleum Centre, Pa., 4c; Mrs. Fannie Everhart, Millersburg, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. H. J. Higgings, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Miss Rowley, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; John Boyle, Steubenville, Ohio, 3c; James Glenn, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Hon. James M. Taylor, Harrisburg, Pa., 3c; Thomas P. Miller, Kenton, Ohio, 3c; P. Higgins, Enon Valley, Pa., 3c; C. Fulton & Son, Bucyrus, Ohio, 3c; Samuel Raynor & Co., New York, 3c; James Waddell, Louisville, Ky., 3c; R. Campbell, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; W. T. Hull, Millersburg, Ohio, 3c; Rev. J. Johnson, Williamsburg, Pa., 3c; Peter Gelston, Ellington, Wis., 3c; Wm. McKever, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; John Pfuch, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1c.

Spilled Milk.

It is an old saying "there is no use of crying over spilled milk," but yesterday clapped the climax on the milk question. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon two spotted horses attached to a milk wagon came dashing up Sixth avenue, turned up Smithfield street and coming in contact with a heavy iron wagon turned the milk wagon upside down, and such a spilling of milk and money we never witnessed before. The pennies in the cash drawer flew in all directions, with as many newsboys following after picking them up, as there were pennies in the drawer. The horses were caught by parties on the sidewalk, the wagon righted up, and by the time the driver of the wagon found his horses the boys had the money carefully stowed away, and as the milk was scattered along the street he had his day's labor for nothing.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The Spring term of this time honored school will open on Wednesday the 26th inst. Indications abound that the term will be one of the most prosperous in its history. At the close of the term, the usual prizes will be awarded. All pupils should be in attendance on the day of commencement. This school rarely lets a term pass without adding something to facilitate its studies; the new cabinet has been completed and will be an interesting and very useful new feature. The untiring energy and large experience of the veteran Principal, Rev. Dr. Pershing, and his admirable success in gathering about him a [illegible] assistants, at once account [illegible] patronage.

For Rent.

From an advertisement on the first page, it will be seen that that very eligible three-story business house, 93 Third avenue, is for rent. The house was occupied for a number of years by the United Presbyterian Board of Publication, and is in excellent order. It is eligibly situated, as it immediately adjoins the lot on which the Bank of Pittsburgh is located. The room in the first story is very large, and has a good safe in the rear. There is ample room in it for carrying on an extensive upholstery, saddlery, boot and shoe, or almost any other kind of business. The rooms in the second and third stories are also spacious, and would afford sufficient accommodations for a family that might desire to live close to their business. It is well worth the attention of persons in quest of a good business stand, or shop, or dwelling, combined. Inquire of John Harper, Esq., President of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Slight Fires.

An alarm of fire was struck from box 2, corner of Penn and Second streets, yesterday morning at twenty minutes past nine o'clock. The occasion was fire in the planing mill of Messrs. McCune & Douglass, on Penn near second street. Sparks from the furnace had fallen among some shavings. Fortunately an iron door communicating with the planing room was closed, and the flames thus prevented from spreading in that direction. A couple of hundred dollars will repair the damage done.

A little before twelve o'clock yesterday forenoon fire was discovered between the ceiling of the second story and the roof of Shoenberger's office, between Market and Wood street on Water. The fire had caught from a stove pipe, and was extinguished without the aid of the fire department, although an alarm had been sounded from box 7. A portion of the roof had to be torn off in order to get at the fire, but the loss will not amount to over fifty dollars.

Obituary.

Sunday evening last, shortly before midnight, Capt. John C. Sample, of Allegheny, died at his residence, No. 5 Grant avenue. The deceased had been suffering for the past six weeks with Typhoid Pneumonia, which at first gave no especial alarm, but gradually gained greater hold upon him until, despite all the exertions of medical skill or loving friends, death came.

Capt. Sample was a young man—yet in the morning of life—and gave the most brilliant promise for the future. In business and social circles he was alike highly esteemed for his Christian uprightness of character and his genial temperament, which won for him, everywhere, friends. He served his country faithfully during our late war, commencing as Lieutenant in Company C, 139 P. V. Regiment, subsequently receiving promotion to the Captainey of Company I, of the same regiment, and also being brevetted Major for his gallantry in the field. For some time after his return home he was engaged as member of the firm of McWhinney & Co., but recently had made arrangements to enter a new co-partnership from which the most successful results were expected.

He was prompt, reliable and honorable in all his business dealings; in the Church he took the lead among the young, and at the time of his last sickness was Superintendent in the Beaver street M. E. Sabbath school—a position in which he displayed unusual abilities as a progressive worker. Less than a year ago he was united in marriage to an estimable young lady of Allegheny, who by his demise is left, so soon, to grieve over a broken home.

Death at all times is a cause of sorrow, but when it comes, as in this case, to bear down the young, the gifted, the honored and useful, it seem to be surrounded with a peculiar sadness which calls for the most tender sympathy for those who are left behind to mourn. The widow and relatives of the deceased have this sympathy tendered in sincerity from all their friends.

The funeral services over the remains will be held this afternoon in the Beaver Street M. E. Church, Allegheny.

Millvale Borough Council.

The Council of the borough of Millvale held a special meeting on last Friday evening.

The Council convened at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members present—Messrs. Coll, Johnston, Breiner and England.

Burgess T. J. Munden in the chair. After some suggestions being made by the Burgess, Mr. Coll moved that the West Penn. Railroad Company be required to place a flagman at the crossing on Bridge street. The motion was adopted, and referred to the Ordinance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported through Mr. Johnston that the Committee after due consideration were in favor of paying the money and securing the proper papers for the lots of ground upon which School alley is located.

On motion of Mr. Coll, the report was accepted and the Committee were empowered to carry out the report and secure the deed, and pay over the money to the proper party entitled to receive it and settle up the whole matter.

Ordinance Committee reported progress.

Street Committee reported through Mr. Breiner on the bad condition of Sheridan street near Lincoln avenue, and proposed that the necessary filling and drainage be made to carry off the water naturally lying on the street at that point. The report was accepted and referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

The Poor Farm Committee reported progress, and on motion of Mr. Coll, the Burgess was authorized to proceed and open Lincoln avenue through to Hooker street, and also to open Meade alley to Butler street.

The Borough Collector was called upon for a report in relation to the collecting of assessments on the opening of streets and alleys in the Borough.

The Collector Mr. A. M. F. Johnston, reported that he had called on certain parties owning property on certain streets and alleys for their assessments, but said parties refused to pay, and signified they would not do so unless compelled to—also that he had collected all assessments on School alley except the assessment on Mr. John Emmett; at this point, Mr. Coll, made a few remarks, and expressed much sympathy for Mr. Emmett, and his family, it being generally known that Mr. Emmett, had been so unfortunate as to lose his sight, and was thereby disabled, but could not support his family. Mr. Coll, then moved that Mr. John Emmett be exonerated from paying his assessment on School alley. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Johnston, moved that the Solicitor be instructed to proceed and enter levy on the property of all parties having refused to pay their street assessments, Carried. Some bills were presented for payment, after which Council adjourned.

The cleanliness of our pavements at this time is not due so much to Mayor Blackmore's orders as it is, to the fact almost all brooms used by good housekeepers are Mardorf & Co.'s by good housekeepers are Mardorf & Co.'s by good housekeepers are Mardorf & Co.'s make. These brooms are the best in the market. Ask your grocerer for them and take none other.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—Reports from Committees.

After the usual devotional exercises, which was led by Rev. D. A. McCready, the Conference commenced its business session at nine o'clock, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The Secretary, Dr. I. C. Pershing, read the minutes of the last session, which were adopted.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Rev. M. L. Weekly presented a paper on "Popular Education," which was highly commendatory of the public school system, and favoring the retaining of the Bible in the schools. Adopted.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented their report, in which they favored free seats and congregational singing, and depreciating any departure from the old landmarks of Methodism. Adopted.

Rev. W. R. Turner presented the report of the Committee on Tract Cause. Adopted.

FRATERNAL.

Dr. Cox presented a paper from the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America, appreciating the spirit which prompted the sending of fraternal greetings, and desiring that in the future the two bodies might be more closely united.

Rev. T. M. Hudson, chairman of the Committee on Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, presented a report. The report showed the paper to be in a prosperous financial condition—the receipts being $30,000 and expenses about $28,000 during the year—and called upon the members of the Conference to do all they could to extend its circulation. The committee further gave praise to the editorial ability with which the *Advocate* was conducted. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Bible Cause handed in their report, and on motion, it was adopted.

Dr. Ellis, Secretary of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, made a few remarks in support of the Society and the work of extending the Bible.

The Board of Stewards, which is composed of both ministers and laymen, next presented their quarterly report. The total amount raised for the benefit of the wornout preachers, and the widows and orphans, was $10,403.21, and was appropriated to the beneficiaries in sums ranging from $75 to $300, leaving a small balance in the treasury.

Rev. S. Wakefield, D. D., Chairman of the Centenary Committee, presented their report, recommending the continuance of the Joint Committee on Control, and the appointment of Joseph Shaubenberger, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the death of Edward Heazelton, Esq. Adopted.

The report of Committee on Education, Rev. A. B. Castle, chairman, was presented, stating the educational institutions under the control of the Conference to be in a flourishing condition. Adopted.

Dr. O. N. Hartshorn, President of the Mt. Union College, made some remarks in behalf of that institution.

On motion of Dr. John Williams, the report of Committee on Orphanage was referred back to the Committee.

AFTER THE DELINQUENTS.

The following preamble and resolution was read:

WHEREAS, There is a constantly increasing difficulty in securing the statistics of various charges in the Conference.

Resolved, That before the character of any preacher shall be passed, he shall report his statistics into the Presiding Elder.

Rev. A. L. Petty moved that it be laid on the table. Lost.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The time having arrived of fixing the place of holding the next session of Conference, Salem, McConnellsville and Cambridge were nominated. A vote was taken, and Salem was selected as the next place of meeting.

Revs. J. M. Bray of the Erie Conference, J. C. Weidman, S. Reimensnyder, J. S. Reiber and A. J. Just of the Central German Conference, and E. A. Bindley, of the Sharpsburgh Methodist (non-Episcopal) church, were introduced to the Conference.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES